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DEFENDING THE NEGRO.

THE GREAT SPEECH OF HON. GEO. H. WHITE.

The Most Eloquent and Logical Since the Days of Elliott—Democracy Must Take Warning—Mr. Whites' Prediction.

House of Representatives, Jan. 29.

Mr. Wadsworth. I yield one hour to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. White].

The Chairman. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Wadsworth, has only twenty minutes remaining.

Mr. Wadsworth. Then I ask that the gentleman from North Carolina be recognized in his own right.

The Chairman. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized in his own right.

Mr. White. Mr. Chairman, in the consideration of the bill now under debate the Committee on Agriculture has

HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

had a wide and very varied experience. We have had the farmers and their interests fully represented, and demand that the present seed list, giving to each Member and Delegate 9,000 packages, shall not be diminished, but rather increased. The beauties of their avocation have been elaborately portrayed. The increase of the agricultural industry has been shown beyond any possible doubt, and a little Department, but a few years ago controlled by a commissioner of agriculture, has now grown to wonderful proportion, and is now presided over by a Cabinet officer, Secretary of Agriculture, if you please, and a very good one he is. And with the present ratio of increase this Department is destined in a few years to be one of the largest, if not surpassing all other departments in the President's Cabinet. But this side of the question, with its heterogeneous interests and growth, is not without opposition.

We have been besought by the seed men from all parts of the country demanding that the appropriation for the free distribution of seed be once and forever hereafter dispensed with; that there can be no good reason assigned why the Government should continue to make appropriations for the free distribution of agricultural seeds, which are purchased not from the first-class seed growers and sellers, but rather from a kind of junk or second or third rate establishments, whose headquarters can hardly be found by a search warrant, and stored away in some little 2 by 4 room up in the garret in our large cities—East, West, North and South. This Government has no more right to say they furnish these seeds for free distribution throughout the country, which purchasers could obtain at every crossroads store in each State, than it has the right to supply all persons desiring them ham and eggs, beefsteak and onions, hot rolls with biscuit and coffee, or any of the other necessities of life, either as food consumption or matters of home ornament or wearing apparel. But here we are, a custom once established soon becomes by common use a law, and it is exceedingly difficult to break away therefrom; hence the usual appropriation for the free distribution of seed will be found in this bill.

But the committee has been enlightened and greatly edified along other lines than that of distribution free agricultural seed. We have had scientists from every bureau and subordinate division in the Agricultural Department before us, each portraying the indispensability of his work and the absolute necessity for his department to be attended and the salaries of the heads of these bureaus and divisions respectively increased; that each in his peculiar sphere has spent a lifetime in becoming a specialist, and that he could get far more for his indispensable knowledge in the great colleges and universities of the land than "Uncle Sam" is paying him; but out of sheer charity for this Government and the fullness of patriotic hearts they continue to serve us, and beg that their salaries will be increased commensurate with their wisdom. There is no end to the demands for an increase in the laboring force, so far as numbers go, but not a word have we heard about the increase of the salary of men and women whose pay ranges between $25 and $75 per month, who, of necessity, must live upon the cheapest things of life, with the most humble surroundings, and doubtless after dinner each day the good wife and children of these humble homes must suck their thumbs as a kind of supplement to the poor meal their scanty earnings will afford.

But, Mr. Chairman, there are others on this committee and in this House who are far better prepared to enlighten the world with their eloquence as to what the agriculturist of this country need than your humble servant. I therefore resign to more competent minds the discussion of this bill. I shall consume the remainder of my time in reverting to measures and facts that have in them more weighty interests to me and mine than that of agriculture—matters of life and existence.

I want to enter a plea for the colored man, the colored woman, the colored boy, and the colored girl of this country. I would not thus digress from the question at issue and detain the House in a discussion of the interests of this particular people at this time but for the constant and the persistent effort of certain gentlemen upon this floor to mold and rivet public sentiment against us as a people and to lose no opportunity to hold up the unfortunate few who commit crimes and depredations and lead lives of infamy and shame, as other races do, as fair specimens of representatives of the entire race. And at one time, perhaps, during the Fifty-sixth Congress were these charges and countercharges, containing, as they do, slanderous statements, more persistently magnified and pressed upon the attention of the nation than during the considerat on of the recent reapportionment bill, which is now a law. As stated some days ago on this floor by me, I then sought diligently to obtain an opportunity to answer some of the statements made by gentlemen from different States, but the privilege was denied me; and I therefore must embrace this opportunity to say, out of season, perhaps, that which I was not permitted to say in season.

In the catalogue of members of Congress in this House perhaps none have been more persistent in their determination to bring the black man into disrepute and, with a labored effort, to show that he was unworthy of the right of citizenship than my colleague from North Carolina, Mr. Kitchin. During the first session of this Congress, while the Constitutional amendment was pending in North Carolina, he labored along and hard to show that the white race was at all times and under all circumstances superior to the negro by inheritance if not otherwise, and the excuse for his party supporting that amendment, which has since been adopted, was that an illiterate negro was unfit to participate in making the laws of a sovereign State and the administration and execution of them; but an illiterate white man living by his side, with no more or perhaps not as much property, with no more exalted character, no higher thoughts of civilization, no more knowledge of the handicraft of government, had by birth, because he was white, inherited some peculiar qualification, clear, I presume, only in the mind of the gentlemen who endeavored to impress it upon others, that entitled him to vote, though he knew nothing whatever of letters. It is true, in my opinion, that men brood over things at times which they would have exist until they fool themselves and actually, sometimes honestly believe that such things do exist.

I would like to call the gentlemen's attention to the fact that the Constitution of the United States forbids the granting of any title of nobility to any citizen thereof, and while it does not in letters forbid the inheritance of this superior caste, I believe in the fertile imagination of the gentlemen promulgating it, his position is at least in conflict with the spirit of that organic law of the land. He insists and, I believe, has introduced a resolution in this House for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. As an excuse for his peculiar notions about the exercise of the right of franchise by citizens of the United States of different nationality, perhaps it would not be amiss to call the attention of this House to a few facts and figures surrounding his birth and rearing. To begin with, he was born in one of the counties in my district, Halifax, a rather significant name.

I might state as a further general fact that the Democrats of North Carolina got possession of the State and local government since my last election in 1898, and that I bid adieu to these historic walls on the 4th day of next March, and that the brother of Mr. Kitchin will succeed me Comment is unnecessary. In the town where this young gentlemen was born, at the general election last August for the adoption of the constitutional amendment, and the general election for State and county officers, Scotland Neck had a registered white vote of 395, most of whom of course were Democrats, and a registered colored vote of 534, virtually if not of whom were Republicans, and so voted. When the count was announced, however, there was 831 Democrats to 75 Republicans; but in the town of Halifax, same county, the result was much more pronounced.

In that town the registered Republican vote was 345, and the total registered vote of the township was 539, but when the count was announced it stood 990 Democrats to 41 Republicans, or 492 more Democratic votes counted than were registered votes in the township. Comment here is unnecessary, nor do I think it necessary for any one to wonder at the peculiar notion my colleague has with reference to the manner of voting and the method of counting those votes, nor is it to be a wonder that he is a member of this Congress, having been brought up and educated in such wonderful notions of dealing out fair handed justice to his fellowman.

It would be unfair, however, for me to leave the inference upon the minds of those who hear me that all of the white people of the State of North Carolina hold views with Mr. Kitchen and think as he does. Thank God there are many noble exceptions to the example he sets, that in the Democratic party; men who have never been afraid that one uneducated, poor, depressed negro could put a flight and chase into degredation two educated, wealthy, thrifty white men. There never has been, nor ever will be, any negro domination in that State, and no one knows it any better than the Democratic party. It is a convenient howl, however, often resorted to in order to consummate a dibolical purpose by scaring the weak and gullible whites into support of measures and men suitable to the demagogue and the ambitious office seeker, whose crave for office overshadows and puts to flight all other consideration, fair or unfair.

As I stated on a former occasion, this young statesman has ample time to learn better and more useful knowledge than he has exhibited in many of his speeches upon this floor, and I again plead for him the statute of youth for the wild and spasmodic notions which he has endeavored to rivet upon his colleagues and this country. But I regret that Mr. Kitchin is not alone upon this floor in these peculiar notions advanced. I quote from another young member of Congress, hailing from the State of Alabama, [Mr. Underwood]:

> Mr. Speaker, in five minutes the issue involved in this case can not be discussed. I was in hopes that this question would not come up at this session of Congress. When the fourteenth amendment was originally adopted it was the intention of the legislative body that enacted it and of the people who ratified it to force the Southern people to give the elective franchise to the negro. That was the real purpose of the fourteenth amendment. It failed in that purpose. The fifteenth amendment was adopted for the same purpose. That was successful for the time being. It was proved a lamentable mistake, not only to the people of the South, but to the people of the North; not only to the Democratic party, but to the Republican party.
>
> The time has now come when the bitterness of civil strife has passed. The people of the South, with fairness and justice to themselves and fairness to that race that has been forced among them—the negro race—are attempting to work away from those conditions; not to oppress or to put their foot on the neck of the negro race, but to protect their homes and their property against misgovernment and at the same time give this inferior race a chance to grow up and acquire their civilization. When you bring this resolution before this House and thrust it as a firebrand into the legislation here, you do more injury to the negro race of the South than any man has done since the fifteenth amendment was originally enacted. I tell you sirs, there is but one way to solve this problem. You gentlemen of the North, who do not live among them and do not know the conditions, can not solve it.
>
> We of the South are trying, as God is our judge, to solve it fairly to both races. It cannot be done in a day or a week; and I appeal to you, if you are in favor of the upbuilding of the negro race, if you are in favor of honest governments in the Southern States, if you are willing to let us protect our homes and our property—yes, and the investments that you have brought there among us—then I say to you, let us send this resolution to a committee where it may die and never be heard of again. When we have done that, when we have worked out the problem and put it upon a fair basis, then if we are getting more representation than we are entitled to, five or six or ten years from now come to us with the proposition fairly to repeal both the fourteenth and fifteen amendments and substitute in their place a constitutional amendment that will put representation on a basis that we can all agree is fair and equitable. Do not let us drive it along party lines.

It is an undisputed fact that the negro vote in the State of Alabama, as well as most of the other Southern States, have been effectively suppressed, either one way or the other—in some instances by constitutional amendment and State legislation, in others by cold-blooded fraud and intimidation, but whatever the method pursued, it is not denied, but frankly admitted in the speeches in this House, that the black vote has been eliminated to a large extent. Then, when some of us insist that the plain letter of the Constitution of the United States, which all of us have sworn to support, should be carried out, as expressed in the second section of the fourteenth amendment thereof, to wit:

> Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole numbers of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of a legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

That section makes the duty of every member of Congress plain, and yet the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Underwood says that the attempt to enforce this section of the organic law is the throwing down of firebrands, and notifies the world that this attempt to execute the highest law of the land will be retaliated by the South, and the inference is that the negro will be even more severely punished than the horrors through which he has already come.

Let me make it plain: The divine law, as well as most of the State laws, says, in substance: He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.". A highwayman commits murder, and when the officers of the law undertakes to arrest, try, and punish him commensurate with the enormity of his crime, he straightens himself up to his full height and defiantly says to them: "Let me alone; I will not be arrested, I will not be tried, I'll have none of the execution of your laws, and in the event you attempt to execute your laws upno me, I will see to it that many more men, women, or children are murdered."

Here is the plain letter of the Constitution, the plain, simple, sworn duty of every member of Congress; yet these gentlemen from the South say "Yes, we have violated our Constitution of the nation; we regarded it as a local necessity; and now, if you undertake to punish us as the constitution prescribes, we will see to it that our former deeds of disloyalty to that instrument, our former acts of disfranchisement and opposition to the highest law of the land will be repeated many fold."

Not content with all that has been done to the black man, not because of any deeds that he has done, Mr. Underwood advances the startling information that these people have been thrust upon the whites of the South, forgetting, perhaps, the horrors of the slave trade, the unspeakable horrors of the transit from the shores of Africa by means of the middle passage to the American crime; the enforced bondage of the blacks and their decendants for two and a half centuries in the United States, now, for the first time perhaps in the history of our lives, the information comes that these poor, helpless, and in the main inoffensive people were thrust upon our Southern brethren.

Individually, and so far as my race is concerned, I care but little about the reduction of Southern representation, except in so far as it becomes my duty to aid in the proper execution of all the laws of the land in whatever sphere in which I may be placed. Such reduction in representation, it is true, would make more secure the installment of the great Republican party in power for many years to come in all of its branches, and at the same time enable that great party to be able to dispense with the further support of the loyal negro vote; and I might here parenthetically state that there are some members of the Republican party today—"lily whites," if you please—who, after receiving the unalloyed support of the negro vote for over thirty years, now feel that they have grown a little too good for association with him politically, and are disposed to dump him overboard. I am glad to observe, however, that this class constitutes a very small percentage of those to whom we have always looked for friendship and protection.

I wish to quote from another Southern gentlemen, not so young as my other friends, and who always commands attention in this House by his wit and humor, even though his speeches may not be edifying and instructive. I refer to Mr. Otey, of Virginia, and quote from him in a recent speech on this floor as follows:

> Justice is merely relative. It can exist between equals. It can exist among homogeneous people. Among equals—among heterogeneous people—it never has and, in the very nature of things, it never will be obtained. It can exist among lions, but between lions and lambs, never. If justice were absolute, lions must of necessity perish. Open his ponderous jaws and find the strong teeth which God has made expressly to chew lamb's flesh! When the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shall overcome this difficulty, men may hope to settle the race question along sentimental lines, not sooner.
>
> These thoughts on the negro are from the pen, in the main, of one who has studied the negro question, and it was after I heard the gentleman from North Carolina, and after the introduction of the Crumpacker bill, that they occurred to me peculiarly appropriate.

I am wholly at sea as to just what Mr. Otey had in view in advancing the thoughts contained in the above quotation, unless he wishes to extend the simile and apply the lion as a white man and the negro as a lamb. In that case we will gladly accept the comparison, for of all animals known in God's creation the lamb is the most inoffensive, and has been in all ages held up as a badge of innocence. But what will my good friend of Virginia do with the Bible, for God says that He created all men of one flesh and blood? Again, we insist on having one race—the lion clothed with great strength, vicious, and with destructive propensities, while the other is weak, good natured, inoffensive, and useful—what will he do with all the heterogeneous intermediate animals, ranging all the way from the pure lion to the pure lamb, found on the plantations of every southern State in the Union?

I regard his borrowed thoughts, as he admits they are, as very inaptly applied. However, it has perhaps served the purpose for which he intended it—the attempt to show the inferiority of the one and the superiority of the other. I fear I am giving too much time in the consideration of these personal comments of members of Congresss, but I trust I will be pardoned for making a passing reference to one more gentleman—Mr. Wilson of South Carolina—who, in the early part of this month, made a speech some parts of which did great credit to him, showing, as it did, capacity for collating, arranging, and advancing thoughts of others and of making a pretty strong argument out of a very poor case.

If he had stopped there, while not agreeing with him, many of us would have been forced to admit that he had done well. But his purpose was incomplete until he dragged in the reconstruction days and held up to scorn and ridicule the few ignorant, gullible, and perhaps purchasable negroes who served in the State legislature of South Carolina over thirty years ago. Not a word did he say about the unscrupulous white men, in the main bummers who followed in the wake of the Federal Army and settle themselves in the Southern States, and preyed upon the ignorant and unskilled minds of the colored people, looted the States of their wealth, brought into the lowest disrepute the ignorant colored people; then hied away to their Northern homes for ease and comfort the balance of their lives, or joined the Democratic party to obtain social recognition, and have greatly aided in depressing and further degrading those whom they had used as easy tools to accomplish a diabolical purpose.

These few ignorant men who chanced at that time to hold office are given as a reason why the black men should not be permitted to participat in the affairs of the Government which he is forced to pay taxes to support. He insists that they, the Southern whites, are black man's best friend, and that they are taking him by the hand and trying to lift him up; that they are educating him. For all that he and all Southern people have done in this regard, I wish in behalf of the colored people of the South to extend our thanks. We are not ungrateful to friends, but feel that our toil has made our friends able to contribute the stinty pittance which we have received at their hands.

I read a Democratic paper a few days ago, the Washington Times, an extract taken from a South Carolina paper, which was intended to exhibit the eagerness with which the negro is grasping every opportunity for educating himself. The clippling showed that the money for each white child in the State ranged from three to five times as much per capita as was given to each colored child. This is helping us some, bnt not to the extent that one would infer from the gentleman's speech.

If the gentleman to whom I have referred will pardon me, I would like to advance the statement that the musty records of 1868, filed away in the archives of Southern capitols, as to what the negro was thirty-two years ago, is not a proper standard by which the negro living on the threshold of the twentieth century should be measured. Since that time we have reduced the illiteracy of the race at least 45 per cent. We have written and published 500 books. We have nearly 300 newspapers, 3 of which are dailies. We have now in practice over 2,000 lawyers and a corresponding number of doctors. We have accumulated over $12,000,000 worth of school property and about $40,000,000 worth of church property. We have about 140,000 farms and homes, valued at in the neighborhood of $750,000,000, and personal property valued at about $170,000,000. We have raised about $11,000,000 for educational purposes, and the property per capita for every colored man, woman, and child in the United States is estimathd at $75.

We are operating successfully several banks, commercial enterprises amoug our people in the Southland, including 1 silk mill and 1 cotton factory. We have 32,000 teachers in the schools of the country; we have built, with aid of our friends, about 20,000 churches, and support 7 colleges, 17 academies, 50 high schools, 5 law schools, 5 medical schools, and 25 theological seminaries. We have over 600,000 acres of land in the South alone. The cotton produced, mainly by black labor, has increased from 4,669,770 bales in 1860 to 11,235,000 in 1899. All this we have done under the most adverse circumstances. We have done it in the face of lynching, burning at the stake, with the humiliation of "Jim Crow" cars, the disfanchisement of our male citizens, slander and degradation of our women, with the factories closed against us, no negro permitted to be conductor on the railway cars, whether run through the streets of our cities or across the prairies of our great country, no negro permitted to run as engineer on a locomotive, most of the mines closed against us. Labor unions—carpenters, painters, brick masons, machinists, hackmen, and those supplying nearly every conceivable avocation for livelihood have banded themselves together to better their condition, but with few exceptions, the black face has been left out. The negroes are seldom employed in our mercantile stores. At this we do not wonder. Some day we hope to have them employed in our own stores. With these odds against us, we are forging our way ahead, slowly, perhaps, but surely. You may tie us and then taunt us for a lack of bravery, but one day we will break the bonds. You may use our labor for two and a half centuries and then taunt us for our poverty, but let me remind you we will not always remain poor. You may withhold even the knowledge of how to read God's word and learn the way from earth to glory and then taunt us for our ignorance, but we would remind you that there is plenty of room at the top, and we are climbing.

After enforced debauchery, with the many kindred horrors incident to slavery, it comes with ill grace from the perpetrators of these deeds to hold up the shortcomings of some of our race to ridicule and scorn.

"The new man, the slave who has grown out of the ashes of thirty-five years ago, is inducted into the political and social system, cast into the arena of manhood, where he constitutes a new element and becomes a competitor for all its emoluments. He is put upon trial to test his ability to be counted worthy of freedom, worthy of the elective franchise and after thirty-five years of struggling against almost insurmountable odds, under conditions but little removed from slavery itself, he asked a fair and just judgement, not of those whose prejudice has endeavored to forestall, to frustrate his every forward movement, rather those who have lent a helping hand, and that he might demonstrate the truth of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Mr. Chairman, permit me to digress for a few moments for the purpose of calling the attention of these to two bills which I regard as important, introduced by me in the early part of the first session of this Congress. The first was to give the United States control and entire jurisdiction over all cases of lynching and death by mob violence. During the last session of this Congress I took occasion to address myself in detail to this particular measure, but with all my efforts the bill still sleeps in the room of the committee to which it was referred. The necessity of legislation along this line is daily being demonstrated. The arena of the lyncher no longer is confined to Southern climes, but is stretching its hydra head over all parts of the Union.

> Sow the seed of a tarnished name—
> You show the seed of eternal shame.

It is needless to ask what the harvest will be. You may dodge this question naw; you may defer it to a more seasonable day; you may, as the gentleman from Maine, Mr. Littlefield puts it—

> Weddle in and weddle out,
> Until the mind was left in doubt,
> Whether the snake that made the track
> Was going south or coming back.

This evil peculiar to America, yes, to the United States, must be met somehow, some day.

The other bill to which I wish to call attention is one introduced by me to appropriate $1,000,000 to reimburse depositors of the late Freedman's Savings ond Trust Company.

A bill making appropriation for a similar purpose passed the Senate in the first session of the Fiftieth Congress. It was recommended by President Cleveland, and was urged by the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Trenholm, 1886. I can not press home to your minds this matter more strongly than by reproducing the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency, made by Mr. Wilkins on the Senate bill above referred to, as follows:

> In March, 1865, the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated by the Congress of the United States to meet the economic and commercial necessities of 7,000,000 of colored people recently emancipated.
>
> Its incorporators, 50 in number, were named in the act authorizing its erection, and embraced the names of leading philanthropic citizens of the United States, whose names, as was intended, commended the institution to those inexperienced, simple-minnded people, who are to-day its principal creditors.
>
> The Freedman's Bank, as it is popularly called, was designed originally to perform for this trustful people the functions, as its name implies, of a savings bank, and none other than those hithertofore held in slavery of their descendants were to become its depositors.
>
> Its purpose was (to quote the paragraph in the original law)—
>
> To receive on deposit such sums of money as may from time to time be offered therefor, by or in behalf of persons hithertofore held in slavery in the United States, or their descendants, and investing the same in the stocks, bonds, and Treasury notes, or other securities of the United States.
>
> The distinction provided in the bill in favor of the payment of "such persons in whole or in part of African descent" rests upon the oregoing paragraph of the orignal law, and no perons other than those named have the right to make use of this institution in any manner; neither have they the right to acquire by any means any interests in its assets.
>
> For four years after the organization of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company the laws seemed to have been honestly observed by its officers and the provisions in its charter faithfully recognized. Congress itself, however, seems to have been derelict in its duty. One section of the original grant provided that the books of the institution were to be open at all times to inspection and examination of officers appointed by Congress to conduct the same, yet it does not appear that Congress ever appointed an officer for this purpose, nor has an examination of the character contemplated by Congress ever been made. The officers of the bank were to give bonds. There is nothing in the records to show that any bond was ever executed. Any proper examination would have developed this fact, and probably great loss would have been prevented thereby. In 1870 Congress changed or amended the charter without the knowlege or consent of those who had instrusted their savings to its custody.
>
> This amendment embodied a radical change in the investment of these deposits by providing that instead of the safe, conservative, and prudent provision in the original character "that two-thirds of all the deposits should be invested inclusively in Government securities," the dangerous privilege of allowing the irresponsible officers to loan one-half of its assets in bonds and mortgages and other securities, invest in and improve real estate without inspection, without examination, or responsibility on the part of its officers. The institution could only go on to a certain bankruptcy. In May, 1870, Congress amended the charter and from that date began the speculative, dishonest transaction upon the part of those controlling the institution until resulting in ultimate suspension and failure, with consequent disastrous loss to thts innocent and trustful people.
>
> It is contented by your committee that there was a moral responsibility, at least, if not an equitable responsibility, assumed by the Government when Congress changed the original charter of the company as to the nature of its loans and investments, when it failed to have the consent of the depositors, because of which change most of its losses were incurred. This ought to be regareded a very stong argument in favor of this bill.
>
> Then, again, Congresss undertook the supervision of the trust and failed, so far as your committee can ascertain, to carry out their undertaking.
>
> The attention of the House is directed to the following extract from the President's message to Congress in December, 1886:
>
> I desire to call attention of the Congress to a plain duty which the Government owes to the depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.
>
> This company was chartered by the Congress for the benefit of the most illiterate and humble of our people, and with the intention of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Most of its branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed in the uniforms of the United States. These and other circumstances reasonably, I think, led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard-earned savings in the institution implied an undertaking on the part of their Government that their money should be safely kept for them.
>
> When this company failed it was liable in the sum of $2,939,925.22 to 61,131 deposits. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to 62 per cent have been declared, and the sum called for and paid of such dividends seems to be $1,648,181 72. This sum deducted from the entire amount of deposits leaves $1,202,744.50 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of $16 000
>
> I think the remaining 38 per cent of such of these deposits as have claimants should be paid by the Government, upon principals of equity and fairness
>
> The report of the commissioner, soon to be laid before Congress, will give more satisfactory details on the subject.
>
> And also to extract from the report to Congress of the commissioner having charge of ths assets of the institution at the preset time (the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Trenholm) See report for 1886 and emphasized in 1887:
>
> My predecessors have at various times urged upon Congress the justice of providing for the extinguishment of all outstanding claims of depositors, and, having had the opportunity to look into the matter, I must earnestly add my voice in invoking the attention of Congress to the importance of sustaining the honor of the Government by an immediate settlement of the claims of all the depositors who can be identified.
>
> It seems plain that the honor of the Government became engaged in this undertaking when, in 1865, Congress, in the act of incorparation, held out to the lately emancipated slaves inducements to intrust their earnings to this institution by selecting as trustees the distinguished gentlemen whose names were incorporated in the charter, by requiring the deposits to be invested in securities of the United States, and by subjecting the books to Congressional examination
>
> This last provision was especially significant, and bound Congress to provide for adequate examinations from time to time, since none of the 50 trustees lived in Washington and only 9 constituted a quorum
>
> Under the sanction of the Government and in the name of the philanthrophists, statesmen, and financiers thus united in a laudable purpose to secure the safe and profitable investment of the pay and bounty money of the colored troops, and of the savings of other classes among the newly emancipated negroes, Army officers on duty in

[Continued on 4th page.]

THEY SAY—

Wilcox will not be disturbed.

If you are men then show it.

Now that every state in the Union has been heard from why not let us hear from the territories.

The recorders office is at Washington.

President McKinley has not changed his mind as yet.

Some men may think they know it all, but they don't.

Let us live in peace and be happy.

The world is what the people make it.

It is the natural man who does natural things.

Recorder Cheatham endeavors to help his friends.

He is a politician and a good one at that.

He may say yes some times, but there is nothing mean about him.

He tries to help everybody and satisfies none he helps.

You may do 99 things and be condemned to death if you don't do the hundreth.

Don't say that you intend to do a thing if you have no idea of keeping your promise.

It is never wise to disappoint those who have confidence in you.

The hardest stone can be made soft by drops of water falling on it.

The strongest ties of friendship can be broken by constant disappointment.

Don't be carried away with new faces.

If the old bridge is perfectly safe never risk the new one that has never been tired.

Persons whom you know should never be deserted.

Be useful citizens and then you will be a valuable acquisition to the community.

If you have good friends be sure and keep them.

The man who imagine that he is great is a conceited individual.

Don't imagine that you can do it all.

There will be many a person in ine March 4th.

Put a small man in office and he will forget himself.

Speak well of your neighbor.

It is the honest man who will not commit dishonest acts.

Some people can look you straight in the face and betray your confidence.

It is not every man who looks you straight in the face that is your friend.

It is well to think wisely and do your duty when you can.

There are times when you can do too much.

There are times when we say too much.

Our own acts make us do what we are sorry for.

Don't grin in a man's face them stab him in the back.

We think sometimes too much.

The greatest man was he who conquered the Guans.

Be very careful of what you say and to whom you say it.

Our independent spirit some times loses us friends.

Look out for the W. Calvin Chase Republican Club March 4th

Watch the man who shows his teeth and grins.

You may fool some people some times and part of the people all the time.

Never dig a pit for your enemy, you may fall into it yourself.

Speak the truth always it will pay you,

Mother and son are inseparable.

That is a good son and a good mother.

Your friends may deceive you. but, never become disappointed

Men do things sometimes they cannot help.

Factory life seems to agree with Miss Kate Miller, of Fredericksburg, Pa. For 65 years she has been employed in factories, and now works in a shirt factory. Her age is 80. She is quite vigorous and healthy, has been sick only once in her life, and has never worn glasses.

KING AND COUNTESS.

My Lady of Warwick to Be Edward VII.'s Chief Adviser.

Arrangement May Mean Much Good for the Country—Premier Salisbury's Retirement Cannot Be Long Delayed.

With a view of getting a line on the direction in which King Edward VII. is likely to influence public life, many persons in a position to speak with such authority as is possible on the question have been interviewed. It is a surprise to find an agreement among the best authorities that no one is likely to influence the king so much in public matters as the countess of Warwick. The common impression has been that their friendship had waned, but it is stated that the king entertains the highest respect for the countess of Warwick's ability and sagacity; that he frequently consults her on difficulties he encounters in guiding his public conduct; in fact, that there is no one for whose judgment he entertains a higher opinion.

This really shows his discernment, says the New York World, for there is no woman of her rank and few others before the English public with more brains, energy or liberality of view than the countess. In fact, she is strongly inclined to radicalism, or, as she probably would call it, tory democracy.

Of late years the countess has applied herself to all manner of good work, especially directed toward bettering the condition of that most neglected and backward class of the English community, the agricultural laborer and small farmer.

The work she has been doing for Warwickshire and adjoining counties has been imitated by the king's direction in Norfolk with considerable success, but, lacking, as it does, the guiding hand of a woman both of intellect and good feeling, it cannot compare with what the countess has effected within her own sphere.

Premier Salisbury's absence from

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.
(British Premier Said to Be at Outs with King Edward VII.)

his post at Queen Victoria's bedside during her last hours has been made the subject of a semiofficial explanation. The explanation is that the prince of Wales excused the premier from going, owing to the latter's indifferent health. But Lord Salisbury's health is now notoriously better than for some years, and anyone who observed him the other day in the house of lords could see that he was quite hale, alert and vigorous. He was by far the least affected by the sad occurrence of any speaker in either house during the vote of condolence proceedings.

It is also interesting to recall that when Lord Salisbury was summoned to London from Hatfield house when the queen's condition was grave it was stated on his behalf in the press "under no circumstances is Lord Salisbury going to Osborne house"—a form of announcement which has strong significance in view of the rumors now current in the best informed circles respecting his reltaions with the king.

A privy councilor present at the proclamation council states, in reply to inquiries, that the king and Lord Salisbury only saluted each other most perfunctorily, and that the duke of Devonshire (the lord president of the council) was the intermediary between the king and the council throughout the ceremonial. This has given rise to the impression that when Lord Salisbury retires the king will be able to persuade the duke of Devonshire to take the premiership, something the queen failed to do on two occasions.

The Times, too, has gone out of its way to tell the king that Lord Salisbury is the only possible prime minister, evidently fearing that a rupture will take place immediately, thus adding to the general confusion and trouble of the cabinet and country. But it is unlikely a change can be delayed long.

There is no doubt that the cause of the estrangement is, as stated before, Lord Salisbury spoke seriously to the prince of Wales about his mode of life and adjured him to surround himself no longer by the most lax, frivolous and brainless set in English society.

Where Quail Are Numerous.

Quail are destroying the crops of the Colorado farmers and have been declared a nuisance by various town and county boards.

Ladysmith Siege Hardships.

During the siege of Ladysmith 4,000 horses of the cavalry brigade were converted into soup or sausage in a single month.

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Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
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LOOTERS IN HOTELS.

They Take Anything from a Silver Spoon to a Towel.

Women Particularly Active in Taking Tableware for Souvenirs—Wine Cups Are Very Popular with the Young Swells.

One need not go to China to study the ethics of loot and the psychology of the looter. The managers and stewards of the hotels of New York could give full information upon these subjects; but the urbanity of their craft would perhaps lead them to speak of souvenirs and souvenir collectors instead of loot and looters. It costs one Fifth avenue hotel $10,000 a year to replace the various small articles its patrons carry off. Silver spoons, knives and forks, wine glasses, ash trays, match safes, table linen, even coffee pots and tea pitchers are taken.

"Oh, they're not particular about the size of a thing," explained one steward to a New York Sun reporter; "anything that isn't nailed down will do. The last run has been on a fancy line of cream jugs we've just put in. But our orange spoons and fruit knives have always been deservedly popular."

This tendency on the part of guests is met in one Fifth avenue hotel and in another on Broadway in a novel fashion. Stewards make a note of the little things which may be admired, and send them to their guests in boxes kept on hand for the purpose. And such farewell offerings are doubtless often enough very good investments. Other hotels, again, which are less fond of making entries in their profit and loss columns, allow their guests to purchase articles that have pleased their fancy.

"This is a delicate matter, however," said one informant, "and it calls for some fine discriminating. The black sheep of a prominent family might purloin a great deal during a short stay with us, and we would not speak of it, but a cheeky unknown from nowhere, if he took only a quarter as much, would have his account sent in in short order. Everything is taken. We used at one time handsome brass cuspidors which cost $40 a dozen, but so many men packed them away in their valises when they left that we were obliged to substitute porcelain ones. One hotel lost heavily from souvenir fiends till the landlord put away all his good silver and substituted thinly-plated ware. Then he marked several hundred large spoons 'Take one,' and the result was what he expected—they were all left on his hands."

Proprietors and stewards agree that women are the greatest purloiners. Much of the silver and China lost vanishes when meals are served them in their rooms. It is the souvenir value and not the money value of the thing taken which has depleted the majority of hotel sideboards. The name of the house—provided, of course, that it be a famous one—only makes an article the more valuable. Some time ago a young New Yorker of distinctly original genius set out to furnish the small silver for the table of a prospective bride. He collected a spoon here, a knife there, and a fork from some place else. He was able to present the bride with a dozen knives, forks and teaspoons and four tablespoons; they were marked with the names of 30 or more hotels and restaurants.

The wine cup seems to have great power to increase the ardor of the souvenir collector. The other night three youths had a dinner in the cafe of a prominent hotel. On the table was a heavy brass matchsafe, marked with the name of the house. This one of the happiest of the youths appropriated. The party went from the hotel to two other cafes. At both places the young man exhibited his booty with much triumph. A waiter in a down-town lunchroom was recently struck dumb by the cool impudence of a new patron.

"Just as the young gent was leaving," he said, "he turns to me and hands me a big silver spoon off the table. 'Go and wash it and bring it back,' says he. I done it, and that fellow put it in his pocket, buttoned up his coat and walked out. I was so stunned that I couldn't say a word. One place up-town, where I used to work, they'd take cream jugs at five dollars apiece; and silver mugs at $45 a dozen was nothing at all. At another old place of mine we had one man searched, and he had seven napkins on him. I know a place a little further down, where they got a gross of salt shakers with sterling tops last year, and in two months they had gone. Eight dozen was swiped the first week."

Japan to Use Roman Letters.

Japan is taking a new step to approach western civilization and withdraw from Chinese traditions by requiring officially that the Japanese language shall be taught in schools by means of Roman letters and no longer by the syllabic symbols.

Golden Carpets at Auction.

According to a Lisbon correspondent two magnificent carpets, presented by the Infanta Donna Sanche to the royal convent of St. Antonio in 1500, have just been sold by auction at the municipal chamber to pay for repairs at the convent and church. The sale of the carpets, which were Persian, about 18 feet square, embroidered with real gold, caused much excitement. The most eager bidders were two groups, French and German. Bidding began at $4,440, and the Frenchmen secured the prize for $8,540, which is regarded as nearly $5,000 below the real value. Two other equally splendid carpets from the Estrella convent were also announced for sale, but public feeling has become so strong that the sale has been countermanded.—N. Y. Sun.

Hard on Tobacco Chewers.

Spitting on the sidewalk is prohibited in St. Paul, Minn. The penalty is a fine of from one dollar to $50, or imprisonment from one to 60 days. In that city it is also illegal to throw a cigar stub or fruit peeling on the sidewalk.

Jury Trials in England.

Is trial by jury becoming less popular? The London Law Journal thinks there is some ground for believing that it is. The proportion of actions to be tried without juries in the queen's bench division during the present term is exceptionally large; the jury cases number 295 and the nonjury cases 190. Even more striking is the want of faith in trial by jury displayed by litigants in the county courts. The total number of actions determined by these tribunals in 1899 was 732,094, and only 1,018 were tried with juries. The number of actions tried with juries in 1900 was, with the exception of 1897, the smallest for 16 years. Possibly this decline in the popularity of trial by jury is due to the increasing tendency of juries to disagree.

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For Baltimore, week days, x2.35, 5.00, 6.30, x7.05 x7.10, x8.30, 8.35, x9.30, x10.00 a. m., x12.10 m., 12.15, x1.10, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, x4.35, x5.05, x5.10, x5.30, x6.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, x11.35 p. m. Sundays, x2.35 x7.05 x7.10, 8.30, x9.00, a.m., x12.10, x1.10, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, 4.35 x5.05, x5.10, 6.30, x8,00, x10.00, x11.30, x11.35 p. m.

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For Frederick, week days, 8.35 a. m., 10.50 4.30, 5.30, p. m, Sundays, 9.00 a. m, 1.15 p. m.

For Hagerstown, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, week days, 8.35 a. m., 4.30, 5 30, 7.05 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, week days, 8.35, a. m., 12.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 7.05 11.25 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15, 10.15 p. m.

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LENA WAS GRATEFUL

A True Story That Has Few Equals Even in Fiction.

When She Was a Child Boston Spidron Saved Her Life; Many Years Later She Secured His Release from a Vile Prison.

From Texas comes a story of a woman's gratitude and devotion to a man that has few equals even in fiction.

The story has been made public by the granting of a pardon to an American, Boston Spidron, who was sentenced to a long term for being in a fight between some cowboys and Mexicans.

The pardon was granted through the determination and unceasing devotion of a young woman, Miss Lena Trent.

Fifteen years ago, Miss Trent, a four year-old orphan, was making a trip across the prairies of Texas with an old rancher, who was caring for her.

They were in the regulation prairie schooner and were nearing the end of their journey when Boston Spidron and a man of most evil appearance met them and asked for a ride in the wagon as far as the woodlands.

They had not gone far when the baying of a pack of mad wolves told them that their lives were in danger. The old rancher spurred the horses to their utmost speed, but the wolves were soon upon them and Spidron, with a standard that he had wrenched from the wagon, was engaged in a fierce fight with the bloodthirsty animals.

Spidron shouted to the stranger, telling him to get a standard and help to beat off the wolves. The man muttered some unintelligible words and then threw his cap back into the trail. "Ef ye could kill von de odder eat him," he said, "ve must throw him sometings."

Spidron was preparing to strike at the foremost of the pack when a sudden jolt of the wagon threw him to his knees. He thought the stranger had jostled against him with unnecessary energy, and as he rose to his feet a curious look in the man's eyes caused a hideous suspicion to flash across his mind.

Had the monster attempted to push

HELD HER HIGH IN THE AIR.

him out under the fangs and claws of the furious pack?

He turned upon the stranger and rebuked him for his cowardice.

Though the man's face was white and his knees were trembling with weakness caused by fear, he cast a threatening look at Spidron and said, plainly enough:

"I as so strong as three men like you, but not so strong as a tousend volves. Ef we save de life trow him sometings. Trow de brat, de ole man. Den we go to trees and go up de tree."

Spidron was amazed and so enraged that he was in the act of braining the man with his club when a wolf sprang into the wagon. He had only time to kill it and throw the carcass out before others were leaping against the hind end of the wagon box.

The fight was continued for several agonizing minutes when suddenly Spidron saw the stranger seize the child Lena and throw her out of the wagon for the hungry wolves to devour.

The young man, without a moment's hesitation, leaped after her, and holding her high in the air with one hand, fought off the pack with the standard and succeeded in regaining the wagon, just in time to save the old man's life.

The timely arrival of an armed cowboy saved the trio from a horrible death, and ever since then Lena Trent has been faithful to the gratitude she owes Spidron for saving her from the wolves at the risk of his own life.

When, about six months ago, she heard that Spidron had been sentenced to a long term in a Mexican prison, she determined to secure his pardon.

All alone, and against the advice of her friends, she journeyed to the capital, securing signatures by the hundred to her petition. Then, after overcoming insurmountable obstacles, she secured an audience with President Diaz and told him her story.

The old soldier heard her without comment and when she had finished he said:

"You are a brave little girl. The world would be better if there were more like you. Such courage and devotion shall not go unrewarded. Confident, if this man is not what you think he is, that you will make him a good citizen, if there is a spark of manhood in him, I will make you a present of Boston Spidron."

Legal Bar Put on Kissing.

Two young unmarried St. Petersburg couples appealed against the sentence of imprisonment for kissing each other in a restaurant, which the judge stigmatized as "shameless behavior in a public place." Counsel argued that kissing was a permissible expression of feeling, but the judge upheld the decision of the lower court.

HER DREAMS COME TRUE.

Los Angeles Woman Sees in Visions the Death of All Members of Her Family.

The dreams of Mrs. Sarah Garrity, of Los Angeles, come true. She has seen in dreams the death of several members of her family, some of whom died many thousands of miles away from her, and with whom she had absolutely no communication, and her dreams occurred at the same moment the death she saw in a vision was taking place in reality.

Her strange power was brought to public notice a week ago in Los Angeles, when her dreams served to

WHAT MRS. GARRITY SAW.

clear up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of her sister, Mrs. Edward St. Claire. Mrs. St. Claire stepped out of her home late one night to go to a neighbor's. She never returned, and after some days search was instituted, but no trace of the woman could be found. When Mrs. Garrity was notified she burst out crying. She said she had seen her sister's death in a dream on the night Mrs. St. Claire disappeared. She said that in her dream she had seen Mrs. St. Claire go from her home, and, losing her way in the darkness, walk into an old well, which had caved in on top of her and smothered her to death. The well was located, and in the bottom under several feet of loose earth which had fallen in from the top the police found the body of Mrs. St. Claire.

Thirty-four years ago, soon after she had married and left home, Mrs. Garrity dreamed that she saw her father riding along a country road in the night. He attempted to ford a stream, but the rushing current carried him off his horse and he was drowned. A few days later Mrs. Garrity received a letter telling her that her father had died exactly as seen in her dream.

Six months ago Mrs. Garrity dreamed that one of her sons, who was up the coast with a railroad crew, had been kicked in the head by a vicious horse and killed, and this, too, proved absolutely correct.

Soon after her first child was born Mrs. Garrity dreamed that her dead mother came to her and said: "The baby is dying." She awoke, but the baby seemed in good health. But the next day at one o'clock the child died.

SMASHED THE MASHER.

Husband Strikes a Well-Aimed Blow in a Street Car in Defense of His Blushing Wife.

The only woman in the Wentworth street car, says the Chicago Chronicle, fell under the eyes of the "masher" as he entered, and he promptly decided that she was fair prey. She was evidently alone, for the only man near her was reading a paper with his back half turned toward her.

The "masher" first sat down beside the woman, then began to ply his arts to attract her attention. She

PLANTED A BLOW ON HIS NOSE.

did not notice him for some time, but when he gently pressed her foot she edged away from him. This did not flustrate him, however, and in a moment he leaned toward her and made a remark intended to open a conversation. She turned from him with a vehemence that caused the man with the paper to look up. Inquiringly he looked at her, then at the man who had annoyed her. Her blushes told him the tale of his wife's irritation.

Slowly he folded up his paper, placed it on the seat beside him, arose with dignity and calmly walked over to the "masher." Grasping the fellow by the throat, with his right hand he planted a single stinging blow on his nose. With unruffled demeanor he then walked back to his seat, deliberately sat down, unfolded his paper and resumed reading. The incident seemed to have passed from his mind. At the first crossing the would-be "ladies' man" fled amid the taunts of his fellow passengers, but the husband paid not the slightest attention.

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The Bee.

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The Hawiian.

The most cowardly attack that has ever eminated from any one is the political attack that was made upon Mr. Robert W. Wilcox, the Hawiian representative It is true that Mr. Wicox fought for the independence of his people and no doubt believed that those in the Philippines were right. It is not believed that Mr. Wilcox is disloyal to this government. He has accepted the situation and has become reconciled to this government no matter how badly he may believe that he has been treated. He is more true to this republic than many of those who are to-day endeavoring to impress the American people that he is a traitor. If Mr. Wilcox is a traitor then all members of the democratic party and those who supported that party, in the last campaign are traitors. It is hoped that the committee which is investigating certain charges will give his traducers such a rebuke that will not be forgotten.

Later. The Committee has just reported vindicating Wilcox. Shake old boy!

Crime.

Crime in any shape is to be deplored. No good citizen will condone crime. No government official ought to be influenced to prosecute a case against a citizen because irresponsible people make the charges. Many an innocent person has been convicted and sentenced to death upon circumstantial evidence or perjured testimony. A persecuting officer of the government should be a broad gaged man. He should not be in any sense a narrow contrac ed individual. He should not arrogate to himself that he is the whole government and the custodian of the governments money. He must not conclude that every man is guilty because everybody says so nor should he believe all that is said to him. You may take a small man and put him in office and before the expiration of his term of office he either ha gs himself, or caused to be executed many an innocent man. It is not the man that is clothed with authority that is always the be t man for a prosecuting officer. All cases that come before such an official should be thoroughly investigated before they are presented to court.

Crimes indeed and in fact should be prosecuted with vigor.

The Citizens Club.

The Inaugural Welcome Club which is composed of the most representative citizens in the United States, need to be congratulated on its success in securing the Washington Light Infantry Armory in which the inauguration ball for the citizens and visitors to the Capitol will be held. This ball will be one of the grandest that has ever been given by the citizens of Washington and the young men who represent the states but are temporary residents in this city.

Now that the real people will give a ball in one of the best halls, if not the best hall in the city, it is suggested that the small figs will give the community a rest.

Ashton's Acquittal.

There can be no mistake as to the acquittal of ex-Police officer Harry L. Ashton. It cannot be said that the color line was drawn in the jury box. The jury stood 9 to 3 for acquittal on the first ballot, after the jury had retired and on the next ballot it stood 10 to 2 for acquittal. Two white jurymen held out until 5.30 at which time they came over. There were 9 white men on the jury and three colored men. The men that composed the jury were high toned white men, without prejudice. It is evident to THE BEE that there is a difference between common and well bred white men. The commissioners will reinstate Ashton as they agreed and the promise given to the editor of this paper by the Commissioners that Ashton should be reinstated if he was vindicated THE BEE is confident that the commissioners will keep their agreement. No one ever believed Ashton guilty.

The Citizens Welcome Club is now the object of ob-e vation.

These are the people and all others are the would be's if they could.

Secretary Slaughter is a refined gentleman and a competent man.

The M. M Parker Club will be in line March 4th.

The real people will attend the Citizens Welcome Club ball.

There are no ten cent joint keepers in the Inaugural Welcome Club. This club is composed of men of business.

The Inaugural Welcome Club has more applicants than it wants at this time.

Ex-Superintendent Cook is taking life easy.

Those who wanted a change in the schools are taking life easy.

Capt. Rosell ought to retire from the Excise Board

The Douglass Day Celebration was well observed in the colored schools. This is one celebration the negroes honor.

The Chinese will fight before they will consent to be humiliated.

The Searchlight of which Mr. M. Grant Louis is editor should be supported by the lovers of education.

If you are looking for the real four hundred you will find it in the Citizens club.

You can always tell a bum because he always declare that he is something.

Postmaster J. A. Merritt has appointed more negroes to office than any postmaster that has ever held the position.

What is the difference between Harvard and Howard College graduates? The later practice their professions, while the former thinks about theirs.

There was a time when there use to be a few colored bailiffs in the Supreme Court and a few colored guards at the jail, that time has passed.

The Bee Would Like To Know.

If there are many honest friends.

If Attorney Hughes intends to keep his matrimonial engagement.

What has become of Attorney King's nerve.

If Editor Cooper knows how to keep an engagement.

If he is not like some one else THE BEE knows.

Can an honest man carry two faces.

When will Justice O'Donnell be placed permanently on the police court bench.

Are not dozens of men waiting for a vacancy.

Arizona's Petrified Forest.

There is a petrified forest covering an area of 100 square miles, in Arizona. Thousands and thousands of petrified logs strew the ground, and represent beautiful shades of pink, purple, red, gray, blue and yellow. One of the stone trees spans a gulf 40 feet wide.

Plenty of Breathing Space.

There is plenty of breathing-space in parts of Texas. Bailey county has but four residents; Cockran has 25; Andrews has 37; Lynn has 17, and Dawson has 36. Twenty-five other counties have populations of less than 500 each.

Scorned by His Best Girl.

A Georgia editor, having been discarded by a lovely maiden whom he had been unsuccessfully wooing for months, has come to the ungallant conclusion that "a girl may be a peach, and still have a heart of stone."

DEFENDING THE NEGRO.

(Continued from 1st page.)

the South and the officials and agents of the Freedman's Bureau were induced to urge the freedmen to bring their savings to be taken care of by their friends and protectors

Anson M. Sperry, in his examination before the Senate investigating committee, testified that he was employed in September, 1865, as general field agent to operate in the Twenty-fifth Army Corps; that he was commended by the Secretary of War to the commanders of the colored troops, and received from General Brice authority to be present at the pay tables in order there to persuade the men as they were paid off to confide their money to the safe-keeping of this institution. Similar efforts were no doubt mdae everywhere.

The company had previously been promised the deposits already accumulated in the savings banks established at Norfolk by General butler, and at Beaufort, S. C. by General Saxton, so that these officers must be presumed to have excepted it as a safe depositary.

The pass books issued to depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company bore on the covers likeness of President Lincoln and of Generals Grant and Howard, and others whom the freedmen had learned to reverence as special benefactors of their race: the flag of the Union was depicted as sheltering and binding together persons thus portrayed, while the remaining space was occupied with other pictoral devices adapted to the comprehension of those whose savings were sought after, and manifestly designed to assure them that the Government sanctioned the enterprise and would protect their interests.

The following citations are taken from a little pamphlet which appears to have been given to depositors and otherwise widely circulated at the South:

"I consider the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company to be greatly needed by the colored people, I have welcomed it as an auxiliary to the Freedman's bureau." (Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.)

"The whole institution is under the charter of Congress, and received the commendation and countenance of the President, Abraham Lincoln. One of the last official acts of his valued life was the signing of the bill which gave legal existence of this bank."

"Principal office, Washington, D. C., opposite the Treasury of the United States."

"This savings bank is established by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, by Abraham Lincoln.

"It under the direction of a board of 50 trustees, who served without pay. The branch offices are also under the supervision of local committees, chosen from the best men in the vicinity of each branch.

"The bank cannot loan its deposits nor use them in any way, except to invest them, according to the act of Congrest, in the bonds of the United States and in real-estate securities worth double the amount so invested.

"The profits of the bank are all returned to the depositors as interest, necessary expenses alone excepted. The income from deposits not called for goes to the 'educational fund' for the sole use of the freedmen and their decendants.

"The bank is obliged to keep its books open at all times to the inspection of such committees as Congress may from time to time appoint.

Everything done had the inevitable effect of impressing upon those whose savings were solicited the assurance that the Government of the United States had undertaken to secure their safe-keeping, and unless the good faith of the original promoters of the bank is doubted this was probably distinctly stated over and over again.

While there may have been some unprincipled persons engaged in the interprise, it would be unjust to question the good faith of the many disinterested benefactors of the freemen, such, for example, as Frederick Douglass, Charles Sumner, and others who were among its promoters, and therefore they must be presumed to have depended upon the terms of the charter and the character of the trustees to justify the earnestness and the energy which they threw into their efforts to gather in deposits.

Your committee reported the bill back to the House with an amendment, and recommend the passage of the same.

May hope that the committee on Banking and Currency who has charge of this mea ure will yet see its way clear to do the tardy justice, lon deferred, to this much wrong and unresp cting people. If individuals sections of the country, individual political parties can afford to commit deeds of wrong against us, certafnly a great nation like ours will see to it that a people so loyal to its flag as the black man has shown himself in every war from the birth of the Union to this day, will not permit this obligation to go longer uncanceled.

Now, Mr. Chairman, before concluding my remarks I went to submit a brief recipe for the solution of the so-called American negro problem. He asks no special favors, but simple demands that he be given the same chance for existence, for earning a live lihood, for raising himself in the scales of manhood and womanhood that are accorded to kindred nationalities. Treat him as a man; go into his home and learn of his social conditions; learn of his cares, his troubles, and his hopes for the future; gain his confidence; open the doors of industry to him; let the word "negro," "colored" and "black" be stricken from all the organizations enumerated in the federation of labor.

Help him to overcome his weakness, punish the crime committing class by the courts of the land, measure the standard of the race by its best material, cease to mold prejudicial and unjust public sentiment against him, and my word for it, he will learn to support, hold up the hands of, and join in with that political party; that institution, whether secular or religious in every community where he lives, which is destined to the greatest good for the greater number Obliterate race hatred, party prejudice, and help us to achieve nobler ends, greater results, and become more satisfactory citizens to our brother in white.

This, Mr. Chairman, is perhaps the negroes' temporary farewell to the American Congress; but let me say, Phoenix-like he will rise up some day and come again. These parting words are in behalf of an outraged, heart broken, bruised, and bleeding, but God fearing people, faithful, industrious, loyal people—rising people, full of potential force.

Mr. Chairman, in the trial of Lord Bacon, when the court disturbed the counsel for the defendant, Sir Walter Raleigh, raised himself up to his full height and, addressing the court said:

Sir, I am pleading for the life of a human being.

The only apology that I have to make for the earnesthess with which I have spoken is that I am pleading for the life, the liberty, the future happiness, and mandood suffrage for one eighth of the entire population of the United States. [Loud applause.]

Linoleum.

Linoleum is an admirable floor covering for bathrooms, where there should also, of course, be one or two mats. Linoleum is a little cold looking for halls, but, however, it is often used there with success. It is useful, again, as a surround to a carpet, for which purpose the parquet pattern is perhaps the most effective. In choosing linoleum it is well to select a length that is not absolutely fresh from the manufacturer's hands. The colors, if allowed to harden before the linoleum is used, will wear very much better than if brought into use soon after they have been laid on. For a bathroom the blue and white "diamond" linoleums and a tile paper look well. Linoleum should never be scrubbed. To preserve it in good condition wash it with luke warm water and a soft cloth, and when dry polish it.—Washington Star.

TOOK STRANGE OATH.

Remarkable Matrimonial Agreement Sworn To by a Repentant New Jersey Husband.

New Jersey, the land of oddities, comes to the front again with a phenomenal matrimonial agreement, absolutely without a parallel anywhere, asserts the New York Post. Some time ago Hugo Kreig and his wife, of Hawthorpe, had a quarrel and separated. He soon wearied of the condition and loneliness into which the disagreement had plunged him and prayed to be restored to her favor. The only condition upon which she would consent to a reunion was that he subscribe to the following oath:

TAKING HIS LITTLE OATH.

"In consideration of the fact that my wife allows me to return home and reside there and enjoy her companionship, love and care, I, Hugo Kreig, do hereby promise to begin anew, treat my wife properly, and return home before ten o'clock when not absent on mutual engagements.

"I do promise to work for her and support her as my position in life will allow.

"I do promise further to attend prayer meeting, to abstain from all intoxicating liquor, also from tobacco and cigars, and in future to conduct myself in a strictly decent, sober and orderly manner."—Oath taken before a magistrate by Hugo Kreig at Hawthorne, N. J.

Mrs. Kreig wrote out the oath. At first it staggered him. He walked about the village for two weeks cogitating and wavering. Then he resolved to do it and called in Magistrate John Keys.

"I'm tired of eating cold dinners and having nowhere to live," he said. "My wife is the best little woman in Jersey, and I'm going to take that oath, and stick to it, if I can."

The magistrate was a little opposed to the oath. "There aren't any wings on your shoulders," he said, "and I don't believe you can keep it." But Kreig said he could, and the oath was administered.

COLORED ELOQUENCE.

How Parson Woolmon Reproved the Brethren and Sisters for Their Unequaled Meanness.

"Brudden and sistahs," sternly said the good old Parson Woolmon, after the collection had been taken up upon a recent Sabbath morning, "before de hat was done parsed around I expounded de request dat de congregation contribute accawdin' to deir means, and I sho expectorated dat yo' all would chip in magnanimously. But now, upon examinin' de collection, finds that de concocted amount contributed by de whole entire posse ob yo' am only the significant and pusillanimous sum of sixty-free cents. And at dis junction dar ain't no 'easion for yo'll to look at Brudder Slewfoot, what done circumambulated de hat around, in so such

OLD PARSON WOOLMON.

aspicious manner; for, in de fust place, Brudder Slewfoot ain't dat kind ob a man, and, in de second place, I dons watched him like a hawke all de time muhself. No, sixty-free cents was all dat was flung in; and I dess wants say dat, in my humble opinion, instead ob contributin' accawding to yo' means, yo' all contributed accawdin' to yo' meanness. De choir will now favor us wid deir reg'lar melodiousness."

Will Never Do It Again.

While walking alongside the track of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad near Lebanon, Pa., a farmer began thinking about his boyhood days, and what fun it used to be to place his tongue against a piece of cold metal. Following up the thought, he knelt by the track and placed his tongue on one of the rails. The sensation was delightful, but he had not enjoyed it long before he heard a train coming, and then, to his dismay, found that his tongue was frozen to the rail. There was nothing to do but pull it loose, and when he did that he thought it was coming out by the roots. A visit to a doctor reassured him on that point, and he eventually got well. It will never be as good a tongue as it was, but he has a heap more sense than he had before.

CUBA'S CONSTITUTION.

Plans an Independent Government Based on the Legislative Experience of This Country.

The Cubans are now hard at work making plans for a constitution or set of laws by which the business of Cuba as a free and independent state shall be carried on. When the war between Spain and the United States was ended, Cuba was freed from the government of Spain and the United States only took charge of her affairs as a sort of big sister until the Cubans could plan a form of government that gave promise of freedom to all the people and that would protect the interests of the United States, her nearest neighbor. The constitution that the Cubans are working on is planned on the constitution of the United States, and consists of 25 sections. The first one declares that Cuba is a sovereign or free state, having the same territory as when it belonged to Spain. All Cubans and those foreigners who fought for the freedom of Cuba shall be citizens—that is, they shall be allowed to vote. Plans are made for a senate, which shall have four members from each of the six states, or provinces. Each senator, like United States senators, shall serve six years. The house of representatives shall have one member for each 30,000 people, and they shall serve for two years. The chief executive officer of the Cuban republic, that is, the officer called the president, whose duty it is to carry out the laws made by the senate and house, is to serve six years, and is elected by a vote of the people directly. The president must be a Cuban, or have served ten years in the Cuban army, and is to have command of the army and navy. Each state or province is to have a governor, who shall serve three years. To help him carry on the business of his state, a body of men called an assembly is to be elected, one assemblyman for each 12,000 people.

GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ.
(He May Be the First President of the New Cuban Republic.)

THE DUKE OF YORK.

He Is Now Direct Heir to the Throne and Will Soon Be Created Prince of Wales.

George, duke of York, and heir-apparent to the throne of England, is the second son of King Edward VII., and succeeded to his title on the death of Albert Victor, duke of Clarence, an event which, in 1892, plunged England into profound grief. The young prince was on the eve of his wedding to Victoria Mary, daughter of the duke of Teck, when he was stricken with a fatal malady, and after a suitable time the duke of York married her. They have two sons and a daughter, and the young duchess is a great favorite in England, partly on her own account and partly on account of her mother, the broad-spirited and noble duchess of Teck. The duke of York has had service as a sailor in her majesty's navy and is one of the popular members of the royal household. He will in due season be created prince of Wales, the title so long held by his father.

GEORGE, DUKE OF YORK.
(Heir Presumptive to the Throne of Great Britain and Ireland.)

Contrary to general opinion, the duke of York does not at once become prince of Wales through the accession of his father. The title of prince of Wales becomes merged in the sovereignty, but the king will exercise his prerogative and confer the principality of Wales on the heir apparent. The new king was born on November 9, 1841, but he was created prince of Wales only on the following December 4. There have been six royal princes who have never been created prince of Wales. However, the duke of York becomes at once duke of Cornwall, and the duchess of Prince (Princess Louise of Wales) becomes a princess royal, as this capacity is treated by the law in much the same way as the mother of a queen consort.

Betrayed by Her Plunder.

A girl shoplifter stole a clock in a store in New York the other day, but the alarm went off before she reached the door and she was arrested.

A GAMBLER'S TRICK.

Played Poker with Cards That Were Invisibly Marked.

That Is, Invisible to the Other Fellows Who Sat at the Table with Him—How One Player Discovered the Fraud.

A prominent turfman, attending the winter race meet at New Orleans, told a good story the other evening to a Times-Democrat reporter of an adventure on a Cunarder. "You never heard of invisible ink?" he said. "Well, neither had I up to a dozen years ago, and my introduction to it was rather peculiar. At that time I was considerably greener in the ways of the wicked world than I am at present, and coming across on the Etruria, after a season in London, I was fool enough to sit in a four-handed poker game with three fellows I met in the smoking room of the ship. The vulnerable point about any greenhorn who plays poker is his proud conviction that he can protect himself against any kind of 'work.' That was my own opinion, and consequently I didn't care a copper who my three acquaintances might be, as long as I found their society entertaining. Two of them, I may as well say right here, were plain, everyday business men from Boston. The other was a small, dark, smooth-shaven chap, who introduced himself by the name of Cummings and said he was a lace buyer for a firm of importers in New York As is customary aboard ship we selected our seats at the beginning and kept them throughout the play. Cummings sat with his back to the partition wall, I sat opposite and one of the Boston fellows was on the other side. I mention this arrangement because it has a bearing on what followed.

"We started out at a very easy pace," continued the turfman, "but soon raised the ante high enough to make it pretty warm. As far as I could see, none of my three friends played more than an ordinary clubroom game and at the outset the bulk of the luck drifted to the lace buyer and myself. At the end of the first day we were each about $150 ahead. Next day I made most of the winnings myself and was astonished at the succession of good hands I

DISCOVERING THE FRAUD.

held. On the third day luck veered around to the lace buyer, and he not only gathered in my entire winnings, but nearly $200 besides. Meanwhile he tapped one of the Bostonians for $100 and the other for $150. Altogether he stood about $1,200 ahead at the close of the afternoon. Cummings left the table first and I tarried for a few moments to smoke a cigar and chat with the Boston men.

"I had to get up to procure a light, and on returning I dropped into the chair which had been occupied by the lace buyer and began idly shuffling the deck of cards. While so doing I happened to notice a peculiar metallic speck in the upper righthand corner of the top pasteboard, which proved to be the king of clubs. It looked like a minute dot of some kind of analine ink. The end of the room where we sat was rather dark, and there was a fixed lamp in the molding behind Cummings' chair that was kept burning day and night. The spot caught the gleam from this light and could only be seen when the card was held at a certain slant. From any of the other chairs it was entirely invisible. I was surprised, of course, and in running over the deck soon found that all the face cards and aces were similarly spotted, some with one and some with more dots, the arrangement being different in each case.

"The discovery upset me completely, and, to make a long story short, I sent a steward after our lace-maker friend, and after a very brief but spicy preface gave him two minutes by the watch to disgorge his spoils. I must admit he carried it off pretty well. 'This looks considerably like a welsh,' he said, coolly, 'and if the deck is marked I know no more about it than you do. However, if you want your money back you can have it. A gentleman,' said he, 'always wishes to avoid a scene.' With that he counted out his winnings and bade us good night.

"A year or so afterward I saw him at Saratoga and learned positively that he was a professional short-card player, who made a business of working the Atlantic boats. To get back to the original point, the stuff he used in marking the deck was what is known as 'invisible ink,' and while it is seldom employed nowadays it can still be bought from any dealer in gambling tools. It has the peculiar property of being visible only by artificial light and when viewed from a certain angle. How and when Cummings did his marking and why he left the deck on the table are matters of mere conjecture.

MONUMENT OF LOVE.

Hewn Out by a Devoted Husband to Perpetuate the Memory of His Wife and Children.

Recent inquiries, by relatives, concerning a man who once made Philadelphia his home, has revived interest in a beautiful monument in South Laurel Hill cemetery.

One would scarcely look for romance among the little mounds that mark the beds of the quiet sleepers, and yet a story from real life may

A MONUMENT OF LOVE.
(Made by a Devoted Husband in Memory of His Wife and Children.)

be read in Laurel Hill by any passerby.

Overlooking the river and East Fairmount Park drive there is the statue of a woman bearing two babes in her arms. This is a monument of love, hewn out by a devoted husband to perpetuate the memory of his wife and two infant children.

The story of Henry Dinochowski has passed from the recollection of most Philadelphians, but there are a few still who remember it.

Dinochowski was a Polish patriot who wed one Helena Ashaaf in the pretty Rhine country of Germany 50 years ago. It was his intention to live in Poland, but, aiming to free his native country from the Russian yoke, he was exiled after the uprising of 1846 by governmental authorities. With his wife he came to America and took up his residence in the Quaker city, assuming the name of Saunders. In a short time he was well known as a sculptor of ability.

In 1857 his wife died at the birth of twin children. The children also died, and with the passing of the dearest object of his life and her two pretty babies the artist seemed to lose interest in his work and did only enough to bring him a scant livelihood.

After a time he began to work at night, and his neighbors, when they saw his light burning, said that the "foreigner" was picking up his courage again and was ambitious to earn money, as he had been of old. For many nights from the "foreigner's" cellar there came the sound of chisel and hammer.

But the curious were wrong. The sculptor was not working late to earn money. He was hewing out from the cold white stone an image of his wife and children. In a short time after its completion it was placed over the grave in Laurel Hill, where it still stands.

When his task was finished Dinochowski disappeared as completely as though he had never existed. Whether he killed himself or went to some foreign land has never been learned.

MANILA POLICE FORCE.

It Will Be Commanded by John W. Campbell, Former Chief of the St. Louis Department.

Chief John W. Campbell, of the St. Louis police force, has accepted the position of chief of police of Manila under the new civil government now under

JOHN W. CAMPBELL.
(St. Louis Officer Who Is to Be Chief of Manila's Police.)

formation in the Philippines. The offer was made and accepted subject to approval by the president. Chief Campbell is one of the ablest policemen in the country. He is a democrat, a physical giant, and possessed of unquestionable courage and executive ability. He was born in Tennessee, served in the confederate army, and joined the St. Louis force in 1876. He served as patrolman, then sergeant, and in 1882 was created chief, to be deposed from that post in one year. Campbell went back to his beat as patrolman and proceeded to work his way up to the rank of captain. Two years ago he was again placed at the head of the department. He distinguished himself by his bravery in riding at the head of his men during the riots growing out of the recent street railway strike.

EXODUS OF INDIANS.

Mollie Big Buffalo Preaches a Crusade to Her People.

Has Already Persuaded 10,000 Chickasaws, Cherokees, Delawares and Creeks to Take Up Homes in Old Mexico.

Mollie Big Buffalo, an Indian woman, is preaching a crusade to her people. Now at the head of 10,000 Chickasaws, Cherokees, Delawares and Creeks, she is leading the way to the new land where, she has promised her followers, "the children of the sun shall find a home as wide as the buffalo roams and as high as the eagle flies." She has secured 6,000,000 acres of land in Mexico, where her followers are to be free to revert to the ways of their fathers and follow the promptings of their Indian nature unrestrained by the customs and laws of the white man. Her followers are moving to the new promised land over a hundred different trails and roads. They are going in government wagons, on buckboards, on bicycles, on horseback, and on foot. They are coming from as far north as Canada and almost every agency in the United States has contributed its quota.

Mollie Big Buffalo has been preaching this crusade for over two years, going from one agency to another and talking wherever she found an Indian to talk to. She is a graduate of the Carlisle Indian school, but will have none of the white man's ways. Clad in the wild garb of her tribe, she has gone about speaking in lodges, wandering over mountain trails, and in festive assemblages.

She would wait unseen and unknown about a village until she would find the Indians in a mood to fittingly receive her message. Often she would wait until a sun dance or a dance of the wolf and the ghost. Then, suddenly leaping through the lines of the half-crazed braves, she would spring to where the firelight would fall full upon her, and then, by raising her slender, bare arms, she would work the Indians into a perfect frenzy with a wild chant, fraught with the spirit of rebellion to the white man. Then suddenly she would shout.:

"Listen, O my brothers. Listen to the words of Mollie Big Buffalo. The red men know her words are good. She

PREACHING HER CRUSADE.

knows the red men will be glad to hear. She has hunted with them in the forest. She has fished with them in the river. Her hands have built the smoke fire for the drying of winter meats. Her feet have led the way through trackless paths. She is one of their people. The school of the palefaces has taught her much knowledge, but her heart could not learn the white man's ways. The heart of Mollie Big Buffalo is the heart of the red man.

"The red man is a worm under the foot of the paleface. The hand of the white man is at the throat of the children of the sun. There is greed in the heart of the paleface. It is death to the red man. It is the red man's country, but the white man has taken it. The fathers of the red men were as many as the rays of the sun. The red man's lodges were like the leaves of the trees. The paleface has destroyed them. The paleface has made war and left but a lodgeful of our people. The red man is a dog to the white man. The red man owns the vast plains, but he is driven back and caged in the burrow of a badger. Will the braves of the red men sit like women in their lodges? Will they endure the whip of the paleface? Will they see their people die out like the flickering torch? No! The red man will go with Mollie Big Buffalo! Mollie Big Buffalo will lead the red men into a new country, where the red men will be red men once more; where the children of the sun shall live in the free glory of their race; where the lodge of the red man will not be fed from the hateful hand of the paleface."

Despite the fact that Mollie Big Buffalo is careful not to use words by which she could be charged with responsibility for the demon of unrest that she let loose among the Indians, threats, outbreaks, thieving, smothered rebellion have followed in her wake. Wherever her wagon has gone trouble has followed and the Indian agents gave sighs of relief that now her expedition is actually on the way out of the country. Mollie Big Buffalo is at the head of her crusaders. She rules alone and as arbitrarily as a feudal lord. Her people follow her blindly and obey her slightest words. They see in her the person who can save the Indian race from extinction.

Good Thing for Policemen.

Prisoners in Morocco are compelled to pay the officers for their trouble in arresting and escorting them to jail. This plan makes the police watchful, and always alert for business.

La Honesta CIGARS.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE TRADE THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWING LINE OF CIGARS, ALL HAND MADE:

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A healthy Five Cent Cigar which is bound to become a general favorite throughout the United States.

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LUCK FORSOOK HIM.

Millions Made in Betting on Races by an English Officer Lost in the Same Way.

One hundred to one were the odds against Bendigo in the Poonah Hunt plate.

These odds were cried into the ears of a young subaltern in the British army in India and a legacy of £200 burned in his pocket. One hundred to one! He thought the odds over, went up and put every penny on the outsider.

Then the unexpected happened. Bendigo came under the wire in an easy canter. As a result young Lieut. Fredericks walked away from the betting stands with £20,000 in his pockets.

This was the beginning of the biggest run of racing luck that India has

WON AND LOST A FORTUNE.

ever known. Fredericks followed up his success and everything he touched turned to gold. In five years his £20,000 had become £500,000 and all India was amazed at his fortunes. Then Fredericks threw up his commission and returned to England. He took a house in London at £3,000 a year and made a record book on the Derby. It was the year that Baron Hirsch's La Fleche suffered defeat by Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo. Fredericks backed La Fleche in enormous sums and in the one race lost half of his fortune. Disgusted, he went back to India to pick up anew the threads of his old luck, but they were gone. He lost steadily.

To-day Fredericks is stable chief to a racing chief in one of the northwestern Indian provinces.

Diplomacy for Home Use.

"Oh, yes, I always let my girl go just as soon as the summer fairly begins."

"Why? Do you prefer to do your own work in hot weather?"

"No, but it gives me an excuse to let my husband know that we can't possibly be visited by any of his people."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Indeed His Helpmate.

Twice the dowager empress of Russia has saved her husband's life. One day, when in the emperor's dressing room, she observed that on his dressing table lay a curious looking jewel case. Something about its appearance aroused her curiosity, and, taking it up, she became aware that it was extremely heavy. Without saying a word, she went into her room and placed it carefully in a basin of water; then, sending for the prefect of police, whose duties kept him much about the palace, she begged him to have it examined, and it was discovered to be one of the most marvelous infernal machines ever invented by the ingenuity of man. The second occasion on which the empress was directly instrumental in stopping murder occurred in the winter palace, when she heard a slight noise which indicated the presence of a stranger in the czar's study. Without betraying the slightest anxiety, she begged her husband to come and speak to one of the children. He did so. She locked the door, and gave up the keys to a party of soldiers, who found that some one had just escaped through the window.—Chicago Times-Herald.

New Naval Formation.

The "hexagonal phalanx" is a new naval formation recently tried by a French fleet in the Mediterranean. There is one vessel at each angle of the hexagon and the admiral's ship occupies the center. Their bows all point one way—that in which the squadron sails. The admiral is equidistant from all the rest and seen by all equally well. Every one is 400 yards from the next, but the space can be reduced. In case of more vessels under the command, the excess would form a reserve, with torpedo boats added to it. This new order of battle is held to require fewer signals than others.—Chicago Chronicle.

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10 per cent Reduction on all work of $3.00 more for the next 30 days.
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For Sale by your Grocer. Look for your label to be sure you are getting the genuine article, as our bread is imitated everywhere.
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Gypsies to Be Civilized.

According to a Vienna correspondent the Hungarian government is about to take steps to effectually put an end to the wanderings of gypsies, who are so frequently to be met in that country. The stalwart Hungarian gypsy, with his multi-colored cloak, his dark-eyed, fortune-telling wife, and his crowd of half-naked children, is certainly one of the most picturesque figures in this part of Europe, and difficulties are sure to attend all attempts to compel him to become a respectable, steady-going peasant. It is, however, asserted that of late years the Hungarian gypsies have degenerated, disease having wrought havoc in their ranks.

Proper Care of Bathtubs.

A solution of soda and water, applied with a whisk broom kept for the purpose, will remove the brown streaks in tubs and bathroom bowls made by sediments in the dripping water.

OUR NEW STORE
George & Co.
910 Seventh Srteet, N. W.

WE take pleasure in notifying you that we are permanently located in our new quaters 910 Seventh Street, N. W. You and your friends are extended a standing invitation to inspect our establishment at any and all times. Our store is laden with a new, crisp and fresh stock of Clothing and Furnishings to serve your wishes, and you can feel assured of getting the excellent quality of goods and courteous attention for which we have been famed for nearly twenty years. We respectfully solicit your continued good will and patronage promising in return to meet your very want in our lines to the fullest extent of our power.

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Better facilities and increase of space enables us to present for your inspection the finest stock of Suits, Overcoats, and Trousers we have ever displayed during any season.
SUITS AND OVERCOATS $5 TO $15
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We have exercised great care to center on our 2nd floor, devoted to this department the most reliable makes of Clothing, and as usual parents will find every garment representing that perfection in worthful Fabrics which make such surpassing values of all goods we sell.

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Our Furnishing Goods Department is of bigger proportion with a larger and more varied Stock, it occupies one half our first floor, all that is choice natty and new will be found at all times and at all prices unmatchable anywhere for goods such worthful qualities. Hat Department—Our Hat Department represents all the styles that are new and up-to-date and we respectfully solicit your inspection and know your patronage will follow.
ATTENTION! We do not insult your intelligence with those old fairy tales of buying out and selling out, nor do we attempt to tel you what goods are worth, it is left to your own udgement. All goo s here are standard grades, desirable goods of best quality. We undersell all competition, what others advertise as extra ordinary you can find here always at a lower price. Headquarters for SWEET, ORR & CO., Pants and Overalls.

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THE benefits and privileges of our Peerless Credit System appeal forcibly to every housekeeper in Washington. It offers a quick and easy method of furnishing your house, or any part of it, and cuts the payments into such small amounts that you scarcely miss the money. We have made this a safe store by guaranteeing every article we sell, no matter what the price. Our price tags are marked in plain figures for your close comparison with the cost of similar qualities elsewhere. Make this store your headquarters for Furniture of every description; also Crockery, Lace Curtains, Blankets and Comforts, Gas, Oil, and Coal Stoves and Ranges—all on easy weekly or monthly payments, to suit you.
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A PEACH-LIKE complexion obtained if used as directed. Will turn the skin of a black or brown person four or five shades lighter, and a mulatto person perfectly white. In forty-eight hours a shade or two lighter will be noticeable. Is does not turn the skin in spots but bleaches out white, the skin remaining beautiful without continual use. Will remove wrinkles, freckles, dark spots, pimples or bumps or black heads, making the skin very soft and smooth. Small pox pits, tan, liver spots removed without harm to the skin. When you get the color you wish, stop using the preparation.
THE HAIR STRAIGHTENER
that goes in every one dollar box is enough to make anyone's hair grow long and straight, and keeps it from falling out. Highly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb. Many of our customers say one of our dollar boxes is worth ten dollars, yet we sell it for one dollar a box.
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In any case where it fails to do what we claim, we will return the money or send a box free of charge. Packed so that no one will know contents except receiver.
CRANE AND CO.,
122 West Broad Street,
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NEITHER WAS SLOW.

Remarkable Pistol Duel of Two Bad Men of Colorado.

Both Quick on the Trigger, But Bratton Was the Better Marksman—Escaped with One Hand and Still Plays the Fiddle.

"The most affectionate looking two-handed gun play that I ever saw," said a Colorado gentleman in one of the house committee rooms to a Washington Post reporter, "was the one that happened at La Junta, in my state, between 'Big Divide Jim' Bratton and George Gannon, as pizenish a pair of real bad men of the type that has now passed away as ever fanned a .45 or twisted a Bowie. Gannon was the proprietor of the 'Gilt Edge' honkatonk in La Junta, and it was at this place that he had some trouble with Bratton. The argument ended by Bratton backing out of the door with his hands up, Gannon having the drop. Gannon didn't shoot then because his gun wasn't loaded—he had been cleaning it and had forgotten to replace the cartridges. He'd have killed Bratton otherwise, as a matter of course.

That same night Bratton sent word to Gannon that he meditated shooting him up some on the following day. Gannon wasn't a man to take to the cliffs or the cactus, having plenty of notches on his gunbarrel himself, and he walked around the next afternoon like a light battery of artillery. 'Big Divide Jim' Bratton bulged him, however, by turning a corner suddenly as Gannon paraded down the main street, and then it was Gannon's hands that went up for a change. Bratton had two guns covering him, and Gannon knew his gait.

"'This,' said Bratton, 'is where I get an even break for my coin. Now, you like me so much, Gannon, that I want you to sort o' show your appreciations of me by walking around town linked arms with me for awhile.'

"It was up to Gannon to comply with this peculiar request. 'Big Divide Jim' Bratton jabbed his guns back into his belt, and then he clutched Gannon's

"ONE—TWO—THREE!"

left arm and passed it through his right. The disadvantage of this arrangement accrued to Bratton. It left Gannon's gun-arm free, while in case of argument Bratton would have to use his left gun. But 'Big Divide Jim' wasn't selfish.

"The population of La Junta was amazed to see 'Big Divide Jim' Bratton and George Gannon, who had always been more or less sore on each other, and who had had a quarrel that meant the death of one or both of them on the night before, walking arm in arm up and down the main street of the town. It looked like a peripatetic love feast between the two of 'em. But they were watching each other like cats. At the end of the street Bratton, still with his right arm linked to Gannon's left, stopped suddenly and said:

"'George, I ain't much on the blow about any gun-suddenness that I may possess, but I sure want to give you a chance. You thrung it into me last night in a way that's eat up so much of the atmosphere around here that there's not enough air left in this neighborhood for both of us to breathe at one and the same time. I'm a-goin' to count three, and when I say 'three,' it's a breakaway and a finish. You've got a loose arm, but I ain't no hog. One, two, three!'

"The event proved 'Big Divide Jim' Bratton the quicker man and the better marksman. He got Gannon through the heart, whereas Gannon's ball lodged in Bratton's right wrist. Bratton had to suffer his right hand to be cut off that same night.

"The last time I saw him was about seven years ago in Creede. He was sitting on the edge of a bunk in his own cabin, close to a claim he was workin'. I hadn't seen him since he'd lost his hand.

"'Jim,' said I, 'it's too bad you should have lost that right hand. If the fellow that plugged you had only gotten the left hand, why—'

"'Oh, I don't know,' said Bratton, philosophically. 'If I'd ha' lost my left I wouldn't have been able to play the fiddle any more.'

"He reached under his bunk and brought forth an old violin. Then he rigged up an attachment he had for holding the bow in his right stump, and he played the instrument real sweetly for me for half an hour or so.

"'I couldn't have done no fingerin' if I'd ha' lost my left hook, you know,' he said, simply, when he put the old fiddle away."

Donkeys to Replace Dogs.

Berlin now contains 1,000 donkeys which have been imported in the last 18 months to take the place of dogs as beasts of draught. The change is due to the agitation of the S. P. C. A.

HOW HE WON FREEDOM.

Jailer's Daughter and a Saw Help a Young Truant to Escape from a Calaboose.

A boy tramp of the variety that goes west to fight Indians every spring found himself incarcerated as a vagrant in a town some hundreds of miles distant from his native city of Chicago. In recounting his plight and his deliverance from durance vile he told a nice little romance to his friends on his return.

"I was in a loghouse prison," he said, "and could see dimly through the chinks. It was nightfall. I heard the soft accents of a female's voice outside

RUNNING FOR DEAR LIFE.

the log against which my eyes were riveted. She was speaking to me. What she said was that she was the town marshal's daughter. That is to say, she was the daughter of my jailer. I asked her whether she was placed as a sentinel over me, to shoot me in case I tried to overturn the log house and attempt to make my escape. She replied that she would like to see me escape, but declared I had not sufficient strength to procure liberty in any other way except by sawing my way out. She handed me the saw, a tiny one that had just room to pass through the chink. In an hour I had cut a chunk out of the bottom log. I crawled out. The marshal's daughter was there to greet me. She said she liked my appearance when she saw her father lock me up. After getting my name and address and having told me she would write or visit me in Chicago she commanded me to run for my life. I ran. Her father was shooting at me in another second, but he missed every shot. I was near enough to him to allow the powder of his revolver to burn my coat. I afterward thought the reason he failed to hit me was because his daughter no doubt had substituted blank cartridges for bullets. What a bird she was! And won't I see her again soon? You bet I will. Jails have no terrors for a boy who wins such a sweetheart."

SEIZED POKER CHIPS.

Two Colorado Women Take a Novel Way to Collect a Debt from a Gambling Miner.

Two women recently visited a gambling house in the Redlight district of Leadville, Col., and got money from a delinquent debtor by taking forcible possession of his stack of chips.

W. H. Bauman, according to his creditors, Mrs. Shytte and Mrs. Sowa, refused to pay them, although he is earning good wages as a miner. He owed them, they say, for board and for taking care of his children. They learned that he was spending his money gambling. A policeman guided them to the place where Bauman was taking part in a game of poker, the only game that is permitted by the authorities. A por-

GATHERING IN THE CHIPS.

ter tried to stop them, but was thrust aside. Entering the lair of the tiger, they found Bauman seated behind a big stack of ivory and at once demanded a settlement. Bauman paid no attention to them, as a big jackpot in which he was heavily interested had just been opened.

The two women, however, were equal to the emergency. One of them held her apron open while the other swept Bauman's chips into it. There were many players in the room, but none interfered. The dealer allowed the women to cash them, and they gave Bauman receipted bills for the amount due them.

Home for Divorced Women.

A club has been established at Vienna to provide women who divorced their husbands with home comforts. Legal aid will be given to intending divorcees, and a movement has been started to secure a repeal of the law under which uncontrollable sympathy is a valid ground for divorce. The foundresses of the club are 12 women whose divorces astonished Viennese society.

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Money positively refunded if you are not absolutely delighted with the Hartona remedies. Remember, we handle no fake goods, and you are positively protected by our $100.00 guarantee to any one proving otherwise. All our remedies are trade-marked, registered and copyrighted at United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., in the years 1892 and 1900. We refer you, as to our responsibility, to the City Bank of Richmond, Va., Adams and Southern Express Companies, and to the editor of this paper.

We want lady and gentlemen agents, white or colored, in every city and town in the United States. Write to us to-day, no matter if you are employed or not, and we will show you how to make a splendid living, with easy and pleasant work, and no risk of losing your good money. Write to us and we will send you a book of over one hundred genuine testimonials in your own State of people who have used and are using Hartona remedies. Is this not fair and honest enough?

HARTONA FACE WASH.

Hartona Face Wash will gradually turn the skin of a black person five or six shades lighter, and will turn the skin of a mulatto person perfectly white. The skin remains soft and bright without continual use of the face wash. One bottle does the work.

Hartona Face Wash will remove wrinkles, dark spots, pimples, blackheads, freckles, and all blemishes of the skin. You can regulate the shade of skin on neck, face and hands to any shade you wish. Full directions with each bottle.

Hartona Face Wash is perfectly harmless, and is sent to any part of the United States on receipt of price, 50c. per bottle; securely sealed from observation. It is your duty to look as beautiful as possible. Thousands of delighted patrons send us testimonials every year.

Please remember that your money is positively refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied and delighted with the Hartona remedies.

We want agents in every city in the United States. Write to us, no matter if you are employed or not, and we will show you how to make money without risking any of your own money.

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Hartona No-Smell will remove all smells and bad odors of the body; cures sore and aching feet, chafed limbs, etc.

Hartona No-Smell is a God-send to all persons suffering from disagreeable odors caused by perspiration of the feet, arm-pits, etc. Sent anywhere on receipt of price, 10 cents and 25 cents a package. Address all orders to

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Write your name and post-office and express-office address very plainly. Money can be sent by post-office money order, or enclosed in a registered letter, or by express. Address all Orders to

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J. A. Lewis,	A. W. Tansil
H. E. Baker,	H. P. Montgomery
W. S. Montgomery,	J. A. Johnson

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.

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J. H. DABNEY, Proprietor.

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AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER,

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Sews ALL Sewable Articles,

And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

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CLEVELAND, O.

They banish pain and prolong life. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R·I·P·A·N·S

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

M. F MORAN

Wholesale and Retail Dealer In

Imported Brown Stout, Ale,

Domestic Wines, Liquors,

Cigars, &c.

1331 M Street, - Georgetown, D. C.

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column, and any questions that they wished answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

May. Don't be deceived in your selection.

Ella. It may look right, but it wil be fatal to be deceived twice.

Amelia. If you don't know, it will not be advisable to relate the rumor.

Rachael. All that glitters is not gold, so don't judge by fine looks.

Don't criiticize people for doing what you cannot do yourself.

Fashion. Black is the prevailing shade for evening wear.

I can see no impropriety in a bevy of young ladies going to a place of amusement together.

Martha: I dislike to see middle aged men associating with young girls in their teens. They do not realize the fact, that it makes them appear older.

When a lady is seen too often in company with a married man it creates talk, although I can see no impriety in a lady being seen with such a gentleman occassionally.

Don't be so narrow as not to be able to separate a business engagement from one of pleasure.

The person who continually misjudges every body is himself guilty of some grave offence.

Marie. J. T. is an exceptionally young man and you will do well not to ill treat him.

No gentleman will be guilty of the grave offence, not to lift his hat, when his fellow comrade speaks to a lady, although he may not know her.

Oft-times we get the most from those we expect the least.

Parental consent is alright for marriages, but parents should not endeavor to break a match, nor make a match.

Louise: I do hope yon will weigh the matter well before making up your mind to say "Yes" I am not in love with grass widows or widowers.

A man whose wife is dead, have my preference to one who is divorced.

Alex: The citizens ball is the talk of the town.

R. I. Don't prevaricate. Honesty is the best policy. It is not wise to deceive your friends.

Estelle. The citizens will give the first ball it will be of a representative character.

Isa. You take my advice and don't allow too much familiarity.

Etta. You are wise and cannot help from succeeding in life. A good girl will command respect and admiration. She will not be flattered neither will she be carried away with fine clothes.

E. R. White. You are doing well continue. Dont't be led astray by imaginary fancy.

D. M. Do as you think best always. Think well of those who treat you well.

Nora. Selfateness is one of the ugliest traits in woman.

Mr. M. It is best to attend church. It is very invigorating to an honest christian.

I. R. Be the mistress of your household. A girl that is a good housekeeper now is a jewel.

Elsie: A club is about to be organized for the benefit of deserted wives, I am told that only sensible and strong minded women can become members. The ladies of this club will pledge themselves not to marry until they are worth at least five hundred dollars which will be place in some suitable bank to the sepa ate credit of each member, but not to be drawn out without the consent of the club. After the accumulation of said sum, each member may wed Said sum will not be in reach of the husband. Should the man ill treat or fail to support said member, she can report to the club and be permitted to use her money in bank, either for divorce purposes or for a livelihood. Should the man prove faithful within ten years after marriage the entire sum may be used for the benefit of both, Should a member die, a will can be made stating the benefactor. Should a wife die in a short period the sum may go to the husband or any one she may designate If any a girl marries and is compelled to take the most audacious treatme t owing to no money or no place to go. It is hoped that this club will be organized at once.

King Is an Early Riser.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is an early riser. One morning recently at eight o'clock he arrived unexpectedly at the office of administration of the royal household, which is situated opposite the palace. He found one servant dusting and sweeping. The king lighted a cigarette and walked up and down, waiting. At 9:30 the first clerk arrived. The king asked at what hour the employes were expected to be at the office. "At eight o'clock, your majesty," replied the embarrassed official. "And now it is 9:30," remarked the king, taking up his hat and leaving the premises. Since then all the clerks and officials make their appearance punctly at eight o'clock.

RISE OF THOMAS KEARNS.

A Decade Ago He Was a Poor Miner, Now He Is United States Senator from Utah.

Thomas Kearns, who has been elected United States senator by the legislature of Utah, is one of the richest men in the west. Like most others of the same description, he began his career in the most humble circumstances. A dozen years ago Mr. Kearns was a miner in the big Ontario at Park City. Although he was a common workman by occupation, he was endowed with keen business foresight, ambition to rise above his surroundings, and spurred by the hope of owning a mine for himself and having other men in his employ.

He saved a considerable sum from his wages, and in looking about for a profitable investment came to the conclusion that the Silver King, an obscure mining property, had great possibilities. He worked eight hours a day in the Ontario, and then devoted another eight hours to work on the Silver King. The timbers he used in sinking the shaft of the Silver King he dragged to the mine with his own hands. His labor was rewarded with success beyond his dreams. He discovered that the obscure mine was rich in ore, and to-day that property is one of the greatest silver producers in the world. Mr. Kearns' interest in it, which is about one-fourth, is worth about $5,000,000.

THOMAS KEARNS.
(United States Senator from the State of Utah.)

Mr. Kearns has earned the reputation of being one of the most eccentric of the wealthy men of the west—and this section of the country is noted for producing millionaires with odd characters. His sudden rise to [illegible] wealth is the cause of his apparent incongruities. His solecisms of will, it is claimed by his friends, disappear in time and with association with men of education. His deportment is hardly of a character to make him a brilliant drawing-room ornament, but that fault has little to do with his sound sense and his ability to manage cleverly vast possessions. The new senator is building a marble palace in Salt Lake City, which, when completed, will be the most stately private residence in Utah. To his housewarming Mr. Kearns has declared that he will invite many of his old friends of former days in the mines. He has also bidden to the feast the haughtiest and most exclusive men and women in the community, and it is expected that no one who has been invited will stay away.

Senator-elect Kearns is a native of Ontario, and is only 39 years old. He came to Utah in 1883. He has several paying interests other than the Silver King, and is a director of the company recently organized by Senator Clark, of Montana, to build a railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Honored by the King of Great Britain Who Has Just Made Him a Knight of the Garter.

Prince Frederick William, of Germany, upon whom King Edward has just conferred the order of the garter,

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.
(Heir Apparent to the Thrones of Germany and Prussia.)

is the heir apparent to the German imperial throne and the eldest son of the emperor. He will be 20 years old on March 6, and is a manly youth, with brusque soldierly ways and a sturdy frame. He is already taller than his father and is the idol of the German regiment in which he is an officer. Military honors of many kinds have been showered upon him, but he bears them all modestly. When he was only 14 the Austrian emperor appointed him a lieutenant in the Seventh Austrian Hussars, and he has received honors from other sovereigns. The prince has a fine education. He is well tutored in history, political and economic science and in the political history of his own country.

Boycotters Were Fooled.

Boycotters displayed a Kansas City tailor's name on big posters, with the result that several men saw the name, and nothing else, and went in and ordered.

ALWAYS HATED EVIL

Chicago Philanthropist Who Acquired a Fortune Honestly.

Some Facts About Dr. Pearsons Who Is Dispensing His Money to Needy Colleges and Schools Before His Death.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the aged millionaire of Chicago, who is giving away his large fortune, is not a physician, as his title might imply. It came to him in the annual dispensation of college honors. He was a shrewd, sharp business man during his active life. The architect of his own fortunes, he made his money in Chicago by taking advantage of opportunities during its years of rapid development. He was a real estate expert, and a great deal of his property was accumulated by judicious investments in that line.

Twenty-three years ago Dr. Pearsons was just beginning to attract attention. He was already a man of wealth, but the general public knew little about him. One day, however when Chicago had become very much disgusted by boodling and other scandals in the city government, an era of reform was ushered in and Dr. Pearsons was elected a member of the so-called reform common council. He was tall and straight, with the blackest of hair and the sharpest of eyes, which he devoted to scanning every cranny of the city hall and every phase of public affairs. He saw a grab in every ordinance introduced into the council until he proved it to be honest. He became known as the great objector and the watchdog of the treasury. Professional aldermen and other ward politicians hated him like poison and he reciprocated the sentiment.

One day it was found that Chicago did not have money enough in its treasury to pay the interest on its bonds. Money must be raised or the city would default in its obligations. Dr. Pearsons arose in the council chamber to make this suggestion:

"We don't want to go down east to

DR. D. K. PEARSONS.
(Chicago Philanthropist Deeply Interested in Education.)

borrow money with which to pay our interest. We can raise all the money we need from our common people right here in the city. Let us issue a popular loan and invite everybody to take a little of it until we have borrowed $600,000."

So this was done. The loan was not advertised through the banks of the city, but was passed over the counter of the treasurer's office, and the greater part of it was taken by those who had only a few hundred dollars to invest and usually put their money in savings banks. In a few days the loan was entirely taken and there were hundreds of investors. The popular loan was a great success.

One day, says the New York Sun, Dr. Pearsons met a newspaper reporter of a thrifty turn who had saved $600 and invested it in the popular loan. "Mr. Jones," said Dr. Pearsons, "I see you have put a nice little sum in the loan. I am glad you have saved so much money. I like thrift. I wish I saw more evidence of it in all the newspaper reporters that come to me for news. I advise you to go right ahead saving your dollars; and if you will come to me when you have $200 or $300 to spare I will tell you how to invest it safely so as to yield an excellent return; and if you think my advice worth anything to you when you wish to invest money you may have it."

This incident was characteristic of the man. He has always been a friend to everybody whom he thought tried to do right. He has hated evil doers with more bitterness and vigor of denunciation than is often seen; but he would lend a helping hand to the worthy, and was particularly interested in ambitious young fellows who were beginning their career. But no humbug could impose upon him. No tramp could have his money unless he worked for it. While he was a member of Chicago's council he punctured every sham and shady bill he saw; and now he is giving his fortune to help eductaion in many parts of the country. So in his old age he is crowning with benefactions his long career of hard work, honorable dealing and honest public service.

Deer Barks Like a Dog.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received word from the commanding officer at Dapidan, Mindanao, P. I., that he has in his possession a male black deer or species native to that island whose peculiarity it is to bark and bay like a hound. Authority is requested for the transportation, with a view to its being placed in the zoological park at Washington. The necessary authority will be given, but it is not believed the deer will be able to survive the long ocean journey from his home and the great climate change.

A PREACHER-SHERIFF.

Cumberland County, Me., Has This Unique Combination in Rev. Samuel F. Pearson.

A minister of the Gospel who is at the same time a sheriff is a good deal of a novelty even in these days of political novelties. But Rev. Samuel F. Pearson, sheriff of Cumberland county, Maine, is a marked man because of other and more important considerations, for his election by one of the most phenomenal political landslides in the history of the state may have some far-reaching results. It is hailed by the prohibitionists as the beginning of a movement for a more rigorous enforcement of the prohibitory liquor laws of the state and Mr. Pearson's victory is attributed

REV. SAMUEL F. PEARSON.
(Minister of the Gospel and Sheriff of Cumberland County, Maine.)

to popular anger at their lax enforcement. Mr. Pearson was regularly nominated by the prohibitionists, and indorsement of his candidacy was narrowly prevented in the democratic convention. At the polls the temperance democrats and republicans rallied to his support, but his election was a surprise to all parties. He is the first prohibition party sheriff to be elected in the United States, so far as is known.

He is a man of strong individuality. He is a reformed drunkard, and in his early days reached a level of degradation from which since his conversion to abstinence he has done much to rescue others. He was probably the first man in Maine to vote the straight prohibition ticket. He voted it, indeed, if it be not paradoxical to say so, before there was a prohibition ticket in the field, by writing Neal Dow's name on a slip of paper. One of the election officers held it up and said: "This is 'Sam' Pearson's vote; we'll count it scattering." And young Pearson answered with spirit: "We'll scatter it till the rum shops of Maine are closed."

Mr. Pearson served with distinction in the civil war. After the war he came to Portland. In 1872 he began his Gospel mission work, and since that date he has held 8,229 services, conducted 357 funerals and 229 marriage ceremonies and, with Mrs. Pearson, has made 15,347 visits to the poor. In England he secured over 100,000 pledges to temperance. He is an indefatigable worker and a man of tremendous energy. What he will do now with the power of the sheriff's office at his back is awaited with interest, and with trepidation by not a few.

MONUMENT FOR BENTON.

Famous Missouri Statesman's Grave to Be Marked by an Appropriate Art Work.

As a further evidence that republics are ungrateful it is pointed out that the grave of Missouri's great senator, Thomas H. Benton, which is located in Bellefontaine cemetery, near St. Louis, is marked only by a small and crumbling stone, on which is carved simply the words, "Thomas H. Benton." with no reference to his great public

THE GRAVE OF BENTON.
(Located in Bellefontaine Cemetery, Near St. Louis, Mo.)

services or even a mention of the dates of his birth and death.

There has just been introduced in the Missouri legislature a bill appropriating $5,000 for the erection of a suitable monument over his grave. It is expected that the bill will pass, as it has the support of prominent men all over the state.

Senator Benton was born in 1788, and served in the senate of the United States from 1820 to 1850, one of the most important periods in the history of the country. He died in 1858, before the war of the rebellion had begun.

Unique Street Car Line.

A curious street car line is that between Atami and Yoshihoma, two coast towns in the province of Izie, Japan, relates the New York Tribune. The line is seven miles long, the rolling stock consists of a single car, and the motive power is furnished by a couple of muscular coolies, who actually push the car along wherever power is necessary. When the car comes to a down-grade they jump on and ride. The coolies who work this unique road are said to be astonishing specimens of physical development. The fare for a round trip over the road, including the expected tips for the crew, is 21 cents.

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All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m ao cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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Agency at THE BEE Office.

TROUBLE IS FEARED.

History of Our Misunderstanding with Venezuela's Government.

State of Bermudez Sold Rights in Asphalt Lake Which Another Company Claims — Warship Now on Scene of Action.

Venezuela has been officially notified by Minister Loomis that American rights and interests in Venezuelan territory will be zealously guarded and protected.

There has been trouble brewing for some weeks between the New York and Bermudez company, an American concern, and what is known as the Warner-Quinlan-Sullivan syndicate. The latter organization claims certain lands and property by virtue of a decree of the Venezuelan government, which the other company claims it now holds and is entitled to hold until 1908 under a concession.

The United States is not taking sides in this dispute, but insists that any dispossessing or action looking toward an ousting of the New York and Bermudez company shall be by due process of law.

The gunboat Scorpion has been dispatched to the scene of action, and a number of other vessels are available if they are needed.

Venezuela is not menaced by the United States alone, however. Great Britain is interested in the seizure of the two steamers of the Orinoco Shipping & Trading company, which have British registers. In addition, the country is in a state of ferment, brought about by the activity of followers of ex-President Andrade, whom Castro, the present president, overthrew.

The magnitude of the outbreak is not known, but it is apparent that the soldiers are not wholly in sympathy with Gen. Castro. As his power depends upon the force under him, the Venezuelans opposed to the government wil probably take advantage of the attitude of the United States and Great Britain to bring about a revolution.

With this revolution the United States is not concerned, except in the

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS.
(Minister of the United States to Venezuela.)

effect it may have upon American interests. At this moment the anxiety of the authorities is due to the hostile attitude adopted by Gen. Castro with respect to the wishes of the American government.

The Warner-Quinlan-Sullivan syndicate asserts that under the recent decree of the Venezuelan government and the decision of the lower court it is entitled to a portion of the property held by the New York & Bermudez company, and that it is unnecessary to await further legal action.

The view taken by the state department is based not only upon arguments made by the claimants, but upon cable reports received from Minister Loomis gave the government to understand that Venezuelans filed claims to certain portions of the asphalt property in the state of Bermudez, claimed by the New York & Bermudez company, and sold them to the syndicate.

The syndicate at once proceeded to take possession of the property covered by the claims. There are armed men, therefore, representing both sides, and a conflict may occur between them. If an attempt is made by the Venezuelan government to dispossess the New York & Bermudez company, as the advices of the state department indicated, it would not surprise the officials should the agents of the Warner-Quinlan-Sullivan syndicate assist them.

The value of the concession held by the New York & Bermudez company is not known, but it is understood that there is sufficient pitch to supply asphalt for the whole world. The company obtained the concession in 1883, and it was to run for 25 years. It began active operations in 1888.

The concession was purchased for the ridiculously small figure of $40,000.

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THE W. CALVIN CHASE CLUB.

MEETING OF THE MOUNTED STAFF.

Grand Marshal and Other Aids Elected---The National Band Selected to Play---Honorary Members.

The mounted Staff of the W. Calvin Chase Republican Club met at 503½ D st. on last Thursday afternoon. The full staff was present and elected the following staff officers: Chief Marshal, W. H. Simpson; Chief of Staff, Charles H. Watson; Right aid, Geo. N Dickson; left aid, Hugh Bagget; Secretary of Staff, T. N. Dickson; Currier, Luddington K. Chambers and treasurer, W. H. Brooker.

All the members are enthusiastic over making a fine showing the 4th of March It was decided to accept the bid of the First National Band of twenty-five pieces, with Lewis Gilbert, leader, to furnish music. The uniforms of the staff, which will be mounted, will consist of black Prince Abert suits, black silk hats and white gloves. The saddle covers will be white, with beautiful red, white and blue rosettes.

The twenty-two clubs have all been uniformed in light mackintosh, high black hats, white gloves, etc.

Register J. W, Lyons, Recorder Cheatnam, Mr. Jerry Brown, Mr. Geo. H. Myers, State Senator John P. Green and Rev. Sterling N. Brown were elected honorary members, and will occupy seats in carriages

A committee of five on finance was appointed as follows: C. H. Watson, chairman; Geo. H. Dickson, I. B. Brown, W. H. Simpson, chief marshal and W. Calvin Chase, the staff adjourned to meet next Monday at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY SECURED.

Citizens Committee Triumph---Slanderers of the Race Rebuked.

The citizens committee will hold the regular inaugural ball at the Washington Light Infantry Armory on March 5th 1901. The hall is the most commodious of any in town as 800 persons can promenade or dance comfortably at one time. It is lighted by more than 1000 electric lights whose reflection on a beautifully pannelled and decorated ceiling make a most brilliant effect. This is the first time that the hall has been thrown open to colored people and that this was done at all is largely due to the fair mindedness of such men as Gen. Geo. H. Harries, Maj. Edward H. Newinger, Capt. S. Porter House, Col. Burton, R. Ross, Capt. J. G. Robinson, Capt. Ed. Zea and Mr. O. J. Rickets the popular chief clerk of the Govt. Printing Office Efforts were made by some disgruntled negroes to keep the citizens from getting the hall by making false representations as to the character of the men on the citizens committee. These complaints were referred by the white men who control the armory to the janitor. One gentleman waited even on the janitor after having received this rebuke who told him that the hall was rented to the Citizens Committee that it was rented to them because they represented the plain honest tax-paying citizens of the district with men at the head who were known to the community and that they were the only colored people who could rent it.

The music will be furnished by a large orchestra of fifteen pieces. The supper which is to be made an elaborate affair will be served by one of Washington's old and reliable colored caterers thus proving that the citizens have race unity as well as pride

The appointments in the banquet hall are all that could be desired.

The decorations, which are to be by Kostrar of N. Y. The firm now decorating the Pension Office are to be elaborate, for surpassing in character and kind any thing ever seen at an affair of like kind.

It will seat at table 150 guests at one time. At the end is a commodious kitchen with a large range which will enable the caterer to serve extra hot delicacies.

The appointments in the ladie's cloak rooms will be in charge of Miss Chase the daughter of the janitor and two assistants. Miss Chase is especially competent for this important place being an expert hair dresser and having officiated in the ladies room at every prominent function held there including the hops of the Washington Collation and the Colonial ball of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE Bee Would Like TO SEE.

Some honest politicians.

A few lawyers united.

District men appointed to district offices.

The man with an honest heart and a square look.

Less bluster about the "Jim Crow Car Law."

Col. M. M. Parker the next United States Marshal.

The colored schools what they should be.

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Gent' Diamond Sleeve Buttons, $5 up; a little gem in each button.
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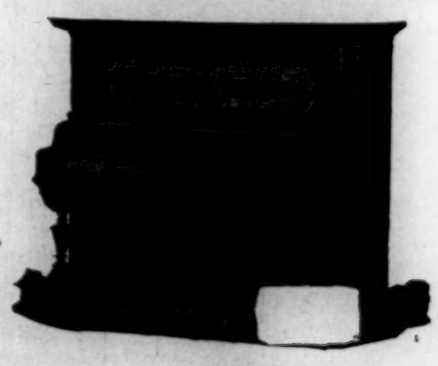

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